

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. X, No. 1, NOVEMBER, 1916).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[*The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.*]

MEDICAL ETHNOLOGY. By CHAS. E. WOODRUFF, A.M., M.D. Pp. xi + 321. Price 10s. 6d.
London: William Heinemann, 1916.

The object of this work is to show how profoundly climate modifies the human race, and how the natives of every country have by natural selection become adapted to its climate. The large part which the solar rays—ultra-red, visual, and ultra-violet—play in determining climate is dwelt upon, also the means adopted by the human organism to combat their injurious effects. Prominent among these is the deposit of pigment in the deeper layers of the epidermis. The amount of pigmentation increases from the Poles to the Equator. Even in the United States of America a north to south darkening is to be observed; it has been effected by natural selection in the course of no more than fifteen generations. The high degree of pigmentation met with among the inhabitants of certain cold climates, such as the Esquimos and Northern Chinese, is to be explained by the fact that in such regions the sunshine, though only moderately warm, is rich in actinic rays. The Blonde Race (fair haired and blue eyed) has evolved in a cloudy, misty region, somewhere in the north-west of Europe. It represents the ancient Aryan Race—a people of great virility, who for thousands of years have sent conquering hordes southwards. In this way India, Greece, and Italy were overcome, though the blonde conquerors have long since died out through their inability to survive in their new homes. The law is enunciated that species can migrate with impunity east or west within their own proper zone, but not to any great distance north or south. Hence, a white race will never be able permanently to survive in tropical or subtropical regions, where the need for a dark skin is emphasized by the colour of the natives, as in Africa and Australia. The author insists that an exaggerated importance has been attributed to light from the health standpoint. Life can proceed healthily in darkness; indeed it first appeared upon our planet when the enveloping mists were too thick to allow light to pass through. Practically all the cells in the body are in darkness. Mules and other animals can live healthily for years in mines. Miners are healthy. On the other hand, many evils result from excessive sunlight. We are crazy about sunlight, says the author, the school-room and the sick-room should be carefully sheltered from anything approaching glare.

PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN HEART AFFECTIONS. By Sir JAMES MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Pp. viii + 264. Price 7s. 6d. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1916.

The opening chapter of this book deals with medical research, and the best means of pursuing it. The author is of opinion that too little attention has been paid to the beginnings of disease. In the case of chronic diseases it is necessary to be able to follow individual cases from the start to the finish. Such a task can only be carried out by general practitioners during a life-long observation and a study of individual cases. It is to them that Sir James Mackenzie turns to make real advance in the progress of medicine, by solving those problems which have so far eluded solution. The rest of the book may be described as an exposition in simple language of the various indications of cardiac impairment and cardiac failure, how to recognize and how to treat them. It is a summary of what the author has learned, and the conclusions he has drawn from a life-long study of disturbances and diseases of the heart. Stress is laid on the importance of obtaining a full account of the patient's symptoms, which may give more information than the physical examination of the heart. The varieties, interpretation, and significance of cardiac irregularities are fully discussed. What has been definitely tested and learned is clearly stated, while at the same time the author does not hesitate to state difficulties and problems which are not yet cleared up, and regarding which either dogmatic statements or unproved speculations are to be avoided.

THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By W. KNOWSLEY SIBLEY, M.A., M.D., B.C.Camb., M.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng. Second edition. With 16 illustrations; pp. xii + 307. Price 6s. net. London: Edward Arnold, 1916.

This second edition of Dr. Knowsley Sibley's work on "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin" contains several new features. Sections on some of the more recently studied affections have been inserted, and additional photographs illustrating the results of treatment have been added. As in the first edition, the first part describes methods of treatment by X-rays, radium, electrolysis and ionization, and other physical measures. The bulk of the work is occupied by a succinct description of the treatment of the various diseases of the skin, arranged conveniently in alphabetical order. The last section contains a large collection of prescriptions, with an appended list of the dermatoses for which they are chiefly employed.

THE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ORPHANAGES, MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, HOMES, CO-OPERATIONS, AND ALL CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS. By Sir HENRY BURDETT, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Fourth Edition. Pp. xi + 122. Price 5s. net. London: The Scientific Press, Ltd., 1916.

Opening with a full account of the origin and progress of the system of keeping uniform accounts inaugurated forty-eight years ago, the author contemplates its use not only in hospitals but in all institutions run for charitable purposes and financed by private subscriptions or grants of public money. It points out how widely the system has been adopted, and indicates the advantages accruing from its use, not only in large but also in small institutions. The reader is advised to read it in association with another book, "Hospital Expenditure: the Commissariat," as beside the prime object of affording a ready and uniform conspectus of the expenses incurred, the system aims at the indication of means whereby saving can be effected. The "Annual Report," which often darkens when it should illuminate an institution's workings, is studied and advice given as to what such a document should contain. A full exposé of the system, containing ruled exemplar accounts, is presented, and this leads to the all important balance sheet and its construction. Since institutions other than hospitals present features which are peculiar to hospital lines of work, a chapter is devoted to them and their book-keeping. This reveals how completely such charities can be brought within the scheme of uniform accounts and how advantageous this proves in their case. Points of some importance, such as the number of nurses required, the commissariat arrangements for them and for a resident staff, are discussed. One feature of the

volume is the insertion throughout its pages of model accounts, and there is an appendix giving (a) index of classification, (b) example forms for tender for supplies, (c) forms in use at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

THE RESPIRATORY EXCHANGE OF ANIMALS AND MAN. By AUGUST KROGH, Ph.D. Illustrated; pp. viii + 173. Price 6s. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1916.

This forms one of a series of monographs on biochemistry, some twenty-two of which, each independent of and yet dependent on the other, have already been published. The relation between respiratory exchange and functional activity have been excluded from the scope of the present monograph, which deals with one limited problem only: "The quantitative aspect of the catabolic activity of the living organism as living." The physiological significance of the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is first dealt with, and it is pointed out that the study of the gas exchange has been utilized in three main directions: (1) To establish the carbon balance of the organism; (2) to determine the nature of the substances katabolized; (3) to measure the total katabolism. The numerous methods and technical appliances used in studying the respiratory exchange are reviewed and discussed, and various general principles are emphasized. The definition "normal animal" is sharply criticized, since in a normal animal the respiratory exchange may vary 100 per cent. and more. So, too, muscular movements increase metabolism considerably, hence the investigation of less potent influences must be made when muscular movements are excluded. Reference is made to the important improvement in technique afforded by the recording cage of Benedict and Homans (1911), by which any shifting of the centre of gravity of the animal under experiment is recorded, so that periods can be taken during which the animal keeps quiet. The best unit for expressing the respiratory exchange of animals is "to give the weights of gases absorbed or eliminated in a given time," and the volume of a gas being absolutely indefinite, a further statement of conditions of temperature and pressure is required. Various types of apparatus are described and illustrated, amongst which are some ingenious types devised by the author. Chapter IV deals with the "standard metabolism" of the organism (Krogh), its definition and determination. The influence of chemical and physical factors and varieties during life receive adequate attention, and, finally, interesting tables of comparison between different species of warm- and cold-blooded animals are appended. A copious bibliography completes the volume.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS: A QUARTERLY OF ILLUSTRATED CLINICAL LECTURES AND ESPECIALLY PREPARED ORIGINAL ARTICLES. Edited by H. R. M. LANDIS, M.D. Philadelphia, with the collaboration of CHARLES H. MAYO, M.D. Rochester, and others. Vol. II, twenty-sixth series. Only sold in complete sets of four volumes. Illustrated; pp. x + 311. Price 35s. net per annum. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

Including articles on treatment, medicine, psychiatry, obstetrics, public health, and surgery, this volume is exclusively the work of American physicians and surgeons. Among the contributions two only have a direct reference to the War. One, by J. B. Young, deals with the subject of tetanus under the section of treatment. A comprehensive survey is given of the value of magnesium sulphate as a supplementary treatment to antitoxin, particularly in controlling the convulsions. The warning is impressed that an overdose of the salt, administered by intravenous injection, may cause temporary paralysis of the respiration. The author points out that injections by the intraspinal route are fairly prompt in their action and last longer in their effects than those given intravenously or intramuscularly. The second War article is that by Robert B. Osgood, upon the important subject of "Orthopaedic problems presented by the European War." In this article attention is drawn to the "great efficiency of the English Orthopaedic Base at Liverpool," in charge of Major Robert Jones. Various plates are included, descriptive of new forms of appliances in the orthopaedic treatment of the wounded; and the author's experience at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly has satisfied him that one of the greatest surgical problems arising from the War is that "of providing training and occupation for the cripples of peace."

SURGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM 1881-1916. By RUTHERFORD MORISON, M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin., F.R.C.S. Eng. In Two Volumes: Vol. I, General Surgery, pp. xvi + 427; Vol. II, Abdominal Surgery, pp. xvi + 953. Illustrated. Price: Vol. I, 15s.; Vol. II, 30s.; 42s. two volumes. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1916.

These volumes contain the contributions to surgical literature which Mr. Morison has published in the course of his long practice as surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary. If taken in order of their date these papers will be found to form a review of the history of general surgery and of abdominal surgery from 1881. They show the kind of experience which has fallen to the lot of a surgeon to a large city hospital during that period. They include an account of the definite adoption of Lister's antiseptic system and the subsequent modification connected with sterilization; the change from the Old to the New Newcastle Infirmary; critical reviews of surgical works; general addresses; series of operation cases, with additional notes as to their subsequent course; cases and operations with which the author's name has been especially connected, such as his operation for the relief of ascites, as well as his record of single cases of special interest. Mr. Morison has been accustomed to write dogmatically, and he has appended notes, sometimes maintaining the opinions originally expressed, sometimes modifying or correcting them. He has reprinted a number of aphorisms such as have formed texts for his clinical instructions, where he doubtless introduced the necessary reservations. Numbers of diagrams have also been introduced, such as those illustrating the positions of appendix abscesses, the various rôles assumed by the omentum, the different forms of biliary troubles. The surgeon who reads through these "surgical contributions" will find his interest kept continually on the alert by agreeing or disagreeing with the views expressed by their author—the suture of the gall-bladder after the removal of gall stones, union without drainage after the complete operation for mammary cancer, the oblique incision for removal of the appendix, pyloroplasty, the removal of ovarian cysts without tapping, caecostomy for intestinal obstruction, catgut sutures for fractured patella, torsion of bleeding vessels, the removal of patients from their homes for surgical operations, chloroform anaesthesia for empyema—these are a few, taken haphazard, of the many debatable questions dealt with.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS: ITS NATURE AND TREATMENT. Being the Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, 1916. By FREDERICK E. BATTEN, M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P. Illustrated; pp. 104. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., 1916.

This reprint contains a complete and up-to-date description of acute poliomyelitis. The recent outbreak of this disease in the United States, and the possibility of its spread to this country, render the appearance of this work most opportune. The book is divided into seven parts, in which the writer successively discusses the epidemiology, morbid anatomy, experimental work, poliomyelitis in animals, serum diagnosis, clinical manifestations and treatment. A bibliography of recent literature is appended, and there is an appendix on the making of celluloid splints. The work is illustrated by numerous maps, charts, and photographs of patients and histological preparations.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIR PETER EADE, M.D., F.R.C.P., WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS DIARY. Edited by SYDNEY H. LONG, M.D. With 8 illustrations; pp. 211. Price 7s. 6d. London: Jarrold and Sons, 1916.

This autobiography by the late Sir Peter Eade is mostly related in the form of a diary. It traces the course of the author's life from the early days of his childhood to the end, in August of last year—a long period of ninety years. Having been born in 1825, Sir Peter Eade notes with interest that he had lived in the reigns of five Sovereigns, from George IV to the time of our present King. It is, perhaps, the fate of most biographies that the interest which belongs to them is of an ephemeral type. With the rapid advance of time a personal narrative of the past is apt soon to lose its attraction amid the more pressing claims of the devouring present. Still a diary in which are largely portrayed current events of a past period always possesses more or less historical value. "Pepys' Diary," for example, is a case in point.

As the author observes, "probably at the present time no published work is more frequently consulted or referred to for an account of the persons, manners and customs of his time than 'Pepys.'" Much will be found in the author's work relating to the history of Norwich. But among the more strictly personal records perhaps the most notable is his account of the narrow escape from death he experienced in the Thorpe railway accident in September, 1874. The book generally reflects the life of a man who rejoiced in hard work, both in connexion with and apart from his profession, while his pages breathe the happiness of a life well spent.

DISCOVERY, OR THE SPIRIT AND SERVICE OF SCIENCE. By R. A. GREGORY. With 8 illustrations; pp. viii + 340. Price 5s. net. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1916.

It is true (perhaps unfortunately true) that no amount of knowledge can adequately make up for mental deficiency, but it is equally true that the efficiency of a normal mind is immensely increased by an abundant supply of knowledge. In this book the author conducts his readers over the vast realms of natural science, pointing out to them the pinnacles of knowledge, both great and small, not forgetting the record of their original discovery, and giving here and there details of human interest culled from the lives of the great explorers and discoverers in these domains. What a heartening effect a survey of this kind may have—even on persons who cannot themselves hope to take much part in further exploration or in the securing and development of the fields already won! We are reminded of some of the French books that have been very successful in the popularization of knowledge, and that great men of that country have not disdained the rôle of "vulgarisateurs" of the discoveries of others. A similar part has been played by the German "Bilderbücher" of the nineteenth century, some of which were really more interesting to adults than they were to children. In regard to the great importance in England at the present time of statesmen and other leading men being in touch with the spirit of scientific discovery, we quote from p. 3: "Lecky, in the Introduction to his 'Democracy and Liberty,' says that the whole great field of modern scientific discovery seemed out of the range of even such a scholar and statesman as Mr. Gladstone, and that when Faraday was endeavouring to explain to Gladstone and several others an important new discovery in science, Gladstone's only commentary was, 'But, after all, what use is it?' 'Why, sir,' replied Faraday, 'there is every probability that you will soon be able to tax it.'" Chapter VIII, on the "Conquest of Disease," with its anecdotes regarding Lister, &c., must prove interesting to many others besides medical men.

THE STUDENT'S TEXT-BOOK OF SURGERY. By H. NORMAN BARNETT, F.R.C.S. (with contributions by thirteen other authors). With 222 illustrations; pp. xix + 794. Price 21s. net. London: William Heinemann, 1916.

Mr. Norman Barnett has united in one volume chapters by specialists on surgical affections of the skin and complications of infectious fevers, deformities, anaesthetics, clinical pathology and bacteriology, gynaecology, military surgery, radiology, the surgery of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and chronic arthritis. He has also included a great number of full-page photographic reproductions of post-mortem specimens preserved in the Belfast Museum. The author has restricted his surgical descriptions, especially as regards minor surgery, surgical anatomy, the description and diagnosis of typical clinical cases, and the details of common surgical operations.

REFRACTION OF THE HUMAN EYE AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING THE REFRACTION, INCLUDING A SECTION ON THE FITTING OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, &c. By JAMES THORINGTON, A.M., M.D. With 344 illustrations; pp. xiii + 407. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: William Heinemann, 1916.

This volume is an amalgamation of three previous works of the author: "Refraction and How to Refract," "Prisms," and "Retinoscopy." He states that he has planned to be systematic and practical, so that the student, starting with the consideration of rays of light, is gradually brought to a full understanding of optics; and following this he is taught what is the standard eye, and then is given a description of ametropic eyes, with a differential diagnosis of each, until finally he is told how to place lenses in front of ametropic eyes to

make them equal to the standard condition. There are many points of difference in the American practice of refraction work as compared with that in this country. Again, the author refers to details devised by himself, the introduction of which have been found beneficial. As an example he claims as an improvement making no perforation of the glass at the sight-hole of the ophthalmoscopic mirror, and instead only removing the quicksilver over the area required. By this means he asserts "that the glass at the sight-hole gives additional reflecting surface, and at the same time does away with much annoying aberration which results when the glass is perforated." His estimate, we note, of the patients consulting an ophthalmic surgeon is that from 50 to 80 per cent. consist of refraction cases. The work is profusely illustrated.

THE ESSENTIALS OF CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY, FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS. By W. D. HALLIBURTON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Ninth edition. Illustrated; pp. xi + 324. Price 6s. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1916.

New editions of this book have followed in rapid and regular succession—a fact which manifests the position it has attained as a text-book. In this new edition there has been revision throughout, and the opportunity has been taken to introduce some new sections in order to bring the work up to date. Of these sections attention may be drawn to the description of the ninhydrin reaction, the urease method for estimating urea, the volumetric process for estimating sulphates, and the Lewis-Benedict method for determining the sugar in blood.

PSYCHICAL AND SUPERNORMAL PHENOMENA: THEIR OBSERVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION. By DR. PAUL JOIRE. Translated by DUDLEY WRIGHT. With 22 illustrations; pp. x + 633. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: W. Rider and Son, Ltd., 1916.

This book is an extended narrative of what may be described as the emotional faculties associated with the unexplained phenomena of spirit-rapping, telepathy, crystal-gazing, thought-reading and the like. Regarded as a narrative it introduces us to many apparently convincing instances of "spiritism," the new term for spiritualism. Moreover, judging from the terminology generally, "progress is being made in the science." We read of "clair-audience," "typology," "externalization of motricity," "phenomena of levitation," "materializations," otherwise phantoms, of which it is now possible to obtain photographic records. But the unorthodox reader, the sceptic who looks to scientific precision, not merely to deductions, based upon analogy, to help him in his unbelief, is always a difficult person to convince, and yet his unbelief is not based upon perverseness. His mind is quite open to conviction. The materialization of a ghost, however, raises in his mind many difficulties in this regard. That a ghost can be photographed is an advancement of which the ghost may or may not approve. An honest, old-fashioned ghost, fulfilling all the special features of its species, is invariably certain of gaining an immense notoriety in the world of to-day. The publicity thus acquired by it may conceivably satisfy its ambitions without being made the target for a man with a camera. In brief, it is useless to deny the impelling conviction that psychical research, however scientifically conducted, fails to conform to the attributes of a science. The why and the wherefore are always absent from its investigations in a purely scientific sense. Still the study is a fascinating one, and there may be some truth in the author's suggestion that just as the discovery of the X-rays disturbed our conceptions of the impenetrability of matter, causing a modification of our views in regard thereto, so spiritism, collectively, may depend upon realities, the existence of which one day may be in some way revealed. Meanwhile most of us look for entertainment while perusing the weird, eerie tales of ghosts and haunted houses, and at the same time we do not forget that the possession of "mediumistic" faculties is one of the various means for gaining a livelihood. Nor can we overlook the association with fraud, often difficult to detect, such as the late Mr. Ernest Hart exposed in his book on "Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft" some years ago, when "professional hypnotists" provided public entertainments for the mystification of deluded persons. This book represents the latest views on psychical phenomena, comprising a complete treatise on the subject from the spiritist standpoint.

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OBSTETRICS: NORMAL AND OPERATIVE. By GEORGE PEASLEE SHEARS, B.S., M.D. With 419 illustrations; pp. xx + 745. Price 25s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

The author of this work has placed his views before the student and practitioner in an eminently practical manner. He places practice and treatment first, and whilst not overlooking pathology, physiology and embryology, he does not allow this side of the subject to take up too much space to the detriment of the practical side. The book is divided into four parts of which the first is devoted to normal pregnancy, labour, and the puerperium; the diagnosis and clinical phenomena of pregnancy, its management and the ante-partum examination; the mechanism, clinical phenomena and the management of labour; the physiology, clinical history and management of the puerperium; multiple pregnancy. Part II deals with the pathology of pregnancy and labour, including local and general disorders of the mother, intercurrent diseases, premature interruption of pregnancy and extra-uterine gestation; anomalies of the foetus *in utero*, anomalies of the expulsive forces, malpositions and malpresentations; the causes of foetal mortality in labour; injuries to the mother during delivery; ante-partum and post-partum hæmorrhage; contracted pelvis. Part III treats of the obstetric operations, and Part IV describes the pathology of the puerperium. The book is profusely illustrated with original photographs and drawings, as well as by pictures derived from other sources, all fully acknowledged.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN: A HANDBOOK FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. By Sir JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, F.R.C.S. Edg., LL.D., and ARTHUR E. GILES, M.D., B.Sc. Lond., F.R.C.S. Ed. Seventh Edition. Illustrated; pp. xv + 571. Price 15s. London: William Heinemann, 1916.

This has now reached its seventh edition, and the authors state in their preface that an extensive re-arrangement of the book has been made. It is now divided into five parts. The first deals with development, anatomy and physiology of the organs of reproduction, the remaining parts comprise diseases, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. In the portion devoted to diseases, the older anatomical system of classifying diseases according to their locality has been discarded in favour of a more up-to-date pathological classification. The general trend of the writing seems to adapt it more for the practitioner than for a student preparing for examinations. As a rule the views expressed are those which the

authors have arrived at as a result of their personal experiences, and alternative methods of diagnosis and treatment are sometimes omitted if the writers do not employ them. As an example of the personal nature of the views expressed, "condylomata" may be taken; these are stated to be sometimes syphilitic but more frequently gonorrhoeal in origin: the two forms are not differentiated and in the treatment neither salvarsan or its British alternatives are mentioned. The articles on the development, anatomy, physiology and malformations of the generative organs and on extra-uterine gestation, are given with more detail than is usual with a volume of this size.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By HALLIDAY G. SUTHERLAND, M.D.Edin. Illustrated; pp. xiv + 290. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1916.

The aim of the author is to present, with a special view to the requirements of the general practitioner, the modern conception of pulmonary tuberculosis as a systemic disease, with an account of clinical and biological methods of diagnosis, and the rational treatment of the malady. The pathology of the subject has been limited to the minimum necessary for the interpretation of clinical observations, and in this respect the work has no pretensions to the scope of a text-book. The first chapter deals with the aetiology of the disease, which is stated to be responsible for at least one-thirteenth of the world's death-rate. The two factors concerned, (1) the tubercle bacillus, and (2) the resistance of the tissues, are dealt with at some length, the conclusion being drawn that, in pulmonary tuberculosis, bacilli of the bovine type have so far been found in but few cases in man, whereas in young children in nearly half the cases of fatal intestinal tuberculosis the Royal Commission found it to be present. The pathology of infection and the importance of early diagnosis, together with the method of eliciting symptoms receive due notice. The various methods of physical examination in the lungs and other organs and systems are considered, as well as the varieties and examination of the sputum and other pathological products. Various classifications of the disease are reviewed, and their limitations and advantages defined. As infection of the pleura is said to be frequently the earliest manifestation of pulmonary tuberculosis, the aetiology, diagnosis, and treatment of pleurisy are considered in relation to phthisis. The various principles of treatment are given under the following headings: open-air, domiciliary, hydrotherapy and heliotherapy, graduated rest and activity, tuberculin and vaccine treatments, with brief mention of the method of induction of artificial pneumothorax in selected cases, and other surgical procedures. The treatment of various secondary symptoms and complications completes the work.

WHEN TO ADVISE OPERATION IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. RENDLE SHORT, M.D., B.S., B.Sc.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. Pp. vi + 279. Price 5s. net. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1916.

Each chapter bears the title and includes the subject of just such an address as is found to be highly appreciated at local and district meetings of general medical practitioners. At the present time when meetings of this kind are in abeyance, the publication of this volume is very timely. Its contents embrace the following subjects: Abdominal conditions, genito-urinary diseases and injuries, cerebral tumours, ear diseases, diseases of the breast, deformities, injuries and diseases of bones and joints. A selection of the subjects has been made from those in which difficult and debatable points as to the indications for operation are apt to arise in general practice.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR HENRY ENFIELD ROSCOE, P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S.: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. By Sir EDWARD THORPE, C.B., F.R.S. Portr.: pp. viii + 208. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1916.

This is more than a life of Roscoe. It gives an account of the gradual recognition of the value of the study of chemistry in England; an account of the foundation and fortunes of Owens College, and its absorption to form the nucleus of the Victoria

University; an account of the relations of men of science in England towards Germany and the German schools, to which many of them were at one time connected by bonds of personal friendship, by early recollections, and by healthy work in the same fields of scientific progress. How well Roscoe recognized the existence of possible causes of war between England and Germany is evident from the extracts quoted from his writings. Of what the book tells us about the character and ideals of the man himself, few passages can be more interesting to medical men than the following (p. 99): "Nothing angered him more than to find that an analytical result had been 'trimmed' or 'cooked.' He once summarily expelled a young man from his laboratory who, under pretence of making a re-determination of an atomic weight, was caught hatching out a series of wholly fictitious numbers. And he was amazed at the mentality of a minister of religion who failed to perceive the heinousness of such a crime. . . ."

THE SEXUAL DISABILITIES OF MAN AND THEIR TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. By ARTHUR COOPER. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. viii + 227. Price 6s. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1916.

Based on the writer's practice during the last thirty-eight years, this little book deals with a subject which has received but scanty recognition in the medical schools of this country. The work is divided into three parts, the first being concerned with sterility, the second with impotence, and the third, which is an entirely new feature of the present edition, with the prevention of sexual disability. In the first part a detailed account of normal semen is followed by a description of the quantitative and qualitative changes in this secretion, the former comprising polyspermia, oligospermia and aspermia, and the latter hydrospermia, hæmospermia, and pyospermia. A chapter on changes in the zoosperms in disease is followed by one on treatment. The writer classifies impotence into secondary and primary forms according as there is or is not some definite condition to account for it, and describes the appropriate local and general treatment. The third part contains a short account of education in sex matters, sexual perversion, and prophylaxis in venereal diseases.

THE PROBLEMS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY OF METABOLISM: FOR STUDENTS, PHYSICIANS, BIOLOGISTS AND CHEMISTS. By Dr. OTTO VON FÜRTH. Authorized Translation by ALLEN J. SMITH. Pp. xv + 667. Price 25s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

Based upon twenty-five lectures originally addressed to students of biological chemistry, this book presents the normal and pathological chemistry of metabolism as a broad and connected whole. The author begins with the proteins, tracing them from their ingestion as food through the various stages of their katabolism to their final end-products in the urine. In subsequent chapters the carbohydrates and fats are dealt with on similar lines, whilst the remainder of the book is devoted to the chemistry of the vital combustion processes. Results are described rather than methods, the whole book is critical and suggestive more than didactic. The chemical pathology of the common metabolic diseases—gout, diabetes, obesity, &c., is fully discussed. The clinical aspects of the author's subject are kept in the foreground throughout.

INSECT ENEMIES: ENUMERATING THE LIFE-HISTORIES AND DESTRUCTIVE HABITS OF A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT BRITISH INJURIOUS INSECTS. TOGETHER WITH DESCRIPTIONS ENABLING THEM TO BE RECOGNIZED, AND METHODS BY MEANS OF WHICH THEY MAY BE HELD IN CHECK. By C. A. EALAND, M.A. With 53 illustrations. Pp. xiii + 223. Price 6s. net. London: Grant Richards, Ltd., 1916.

The author tells us that his purpose is to provide an introduction to the field of economic entomology. The subject is attracting much attention just now in the interests of humanity, and the problem it introduces is a curious one. Translated into other words, it means "war to the knife," that is the extermination of insect life which causes discomfort and is proved to be harmful to man. Thus man usurps to himself the right to deny that such insects are

entitled to live; what then can their purpose be among vital creatures if these insects were only intended to be slain? In the days of our childhood we were taught that it was cruel to kill a "poor" fly, but recent science has taught us that every "poor" fly must be killed if we desire to live ourselves. The fly and the other harmful insects deserve their fate, but there is, nevertheless, the probability that man has now to do the killing himself, in consequence of disturbing the natural order of things, whereby such pests were kept under control by other creatures feeding upon them. A gamekeeper has to kill rats because he shoots at sight the "vermin" whose natural food they form. The author's book tells us much about our insect pests, his pages being devoted solely to those met with in these islands. In ten chapters the life-histories and habits of these creatures are discussed in an attractive form, and constitute a revelation of the advances of our knowledge upon the subject. An appendix describing the methods of using various insecticides, a bibliography, and an index complete the volume, the illustrations of which usefully serve the purposes of instruction.

THE ART OF ANÆSTHESIA. By PALUEL J. FLAGG, M.D. With 136 illustrations; pp. xvi + 341. Price 15s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

The whole subject of anæsthesia is here presented in a very readable form. There are many illustrations and the list of table positions, as the author claims, is quite complete. He gives full details of pre-anæsthetic preparations, emphasizing the need of precise personal inspection of the patient just before operation. Dr. Flagg devotes a long chapter to the signs of anæsthesia. In describing treatment for shock he explains the method of using the "Lewis Pendulum Swing" as well as the Japanese procedure known as "kuatsu." In the former "the patient should be suspended by the fully flexed knees and swung forcibly from side to side for a period of from one to two minutes. The suffusion of the neck and face . . . is the index by which one may judge the effect of the centrifugation." In "kuatsu" "the patient is placed in the prone position with arms extended sideways; the operator with his wrist, lands severely on the seventh cervical vertebra with the regularity of a carpenter wielding a hammer. This stimulation is thought to act by overcoming the vagus inhibition responsible for the cessation of the heart's action." Both these manœuvres are suggested for arrested or suspended respiration. Under the heading of ether anæsthesia, Dr. Flagg exhibits four or five large woodcuts which help very clearly to explain his Semi-open Drop Method. The frontispiece to the work consists of a medallion bust of Long, the first to use ether in surgery, erected to his memory by the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a graduate.

MAN AS HE IS: ESSAYS IN A NEW PSYCHOLOGY. By Sir BAMPFYLDE FULLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Pp. 247. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: John Murray, 1916.

Although the author is an Indian Governor who has taken up psychology as a hobby and is therefore to be regarded as an amateur, it would be wrong to infer that this psychological study is at all amateurish. Observation of the events of the War has forced many people, including the author, to recognize the important part played by impulse in directing and controlling human behaviour. Moreover, Sir Bampfylde realizes that impulses take their origin in the unconscious mind. These are the teachings of the modern psychoanalytic school, with whose literature he appears to be unfamiliar; for not only is there no reference to a single psychoanalytic paper or doctrine, but he appears to be under the impression that his contribution is new in principle. In his preface, for example, he writes that the War "has illumined realities and forced upon us glimpses of human nature, which will not serve as illustrations to any of the pages of current psychology." The book is a study of human impulses or, being interpreted, instincts and emotions. Possibly it includes a little more, for it is not usual to regard memory or language as an impulse. The impulses are difficult to classify, but Sir Bampfylde attempts the task in two tables under the headings of Sympathy and Antipathy, and of Self-effacement and Self-assertion. Finally, on page 203, there is an attempt at comprehensive classification, despite the author's own objection to any undertaking "to unify." It would seem that we should not be far wrong if we inferred that the tendency "to unify" is one of the human impulses. These are but a few of the thoughts suggested by "Man as he is."

TREATISE ON FRACTURES. By JOHN B. ROBERTS, A.M., M.D., F.R.C.S., and JAMES A. KELLY, A.M., M.D. Illustrated; pp. xxv + 677. Price 25s. net. London and Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

The first chapter, occupying 84 pages with 53 illustrations, deals with "General Considerations." These include estimates of the relative frequency of fracture in individual bones. Plagemann's tables based on cases (for the most part diagnosed by radiogram) at the Rostock Clinic between the years 1891 and 1910 are relied on chiefly. The causes of fractures, their varieties (the terms "closed" and "open" being used as the equivalents of "simple" and "compound" respectively); the causes of displacement of fragments; the symptoms of fracture; the use of Röntgen-rays, the pathology of repair; the complications of fractures, and the general symptoms with which they may be associated; the peculiarities of epiphyseal separation; prognosis; statistics of results, are all dealt with in this chapter. The operative treatment of closed fractures is accorded 30 pages and 72 illustrations, and concludes with a passage from a recent report of the American Surgical Association, the final sentence being: "The operative method, when adopted, should be employed early, and should, for closed fractures, be undertaken only by experienced surgeons, thoroughly equipped by training and with proper instruments and apparatus." To fractures of the cranium 56 pages and 54 illustrations, to fractures of the facial bones 36 pages and 43 illustrations, and to fractures of the vertebrae 39 pages with 48 illustrations are devoted. Fractures of the hyoid bone, larynx and trachea, the sternum, ribs, costal cartilages are dealt with. The remainder of the book is given to consideration of fractures of the bones of the extremities and of the pelvis. To indicate the atmosphere of the book an extract may be given concerning the treatment of certain fractures about the elbow by the position of hyperflexion and supination: "The best results are obtained by this position in the following fractures of the lower end of the humerus: supracondylar fractures (with the possible exception of the Kocher flexion type); diacondylar fracture; separation of the lower epiphyses; fractures of the external epicondyle, external condyle, internal epicondyle, and internal condyle," and again: "The degree of hyperflexion will depend upon the amount of swelling present. In cases with much swelling it is always wise to abstain from using flexion for a few days, and should stop at the point which causes discomfort, or which is likely to cause compression of the brachial artery."

CLINICAL METHODS: A GUIDE TO THE PRACTICAL STUDY OF MEDICINE. By ROBERT HUTCHISON, M.D., F.R.C.P., and HARRY RAINY, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.S.E. Sixth Edition. 161 illustrations; pp. xiii + 664. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1916.

The new edition of this well-known handbook contains all the characteristic features of former editions, with some important additions, particularly in the sections of Clinical Bacteriology and the Circulatory System. In the former, rewritten by Professor James Ritchie, additional matter has been added with regard to various organisms of topical interest, such as *Bacillus paratyphosus*, *Bacillus dysenteriae*, *Bacillus tetani*, &c. The chapter on the Circulation contains some account of the various types of irregularity on which so much light has been shed by a study of the venous pulse, and includes a description of Mackenzie's ink polygraph, but no mention is made of the string-galvanometer.

A TEXT-BOOK OF HISTOLOGY. By HARVEY ERNEST JORDAN, A.M., Ph.D., and JEREMIAH S. FERGUSON, M.Sc., M.D. 598 illustrations; pp. xxviii + 799. Price 15s. New York and London: D. Appleton and Co., 1916.

As explained in their preface the authors have found from experience as teachers, that students take a much greater interest in the study of histology if, together with the dry facts of histological arrangement, they are given some brief idea as to the known or believed function which makes such an arrangement of special value. The feature of the book, therefore, is the addition of concise accounts of the special functions of the cells and tissues concerned, to which are added, in such cases as they seem specially helpful, brief statements

of embryological and comparative anatomical facts. Otherwise the book follows much the usual lines. It is profusely illustrated with a happy mixture of diagrams, drawings and microphotographs, whilst a number of reproductions of reconstruction models help to explain the gross anatomy of the finer details of the vascular supply and duct arrangement of the various organs. In the last chapter the more important and simpler methods of histological technique are described.

THE CATARRHAL AND SUPPURATIVE DISEASES OF THE ACCESSORY SINUSES OF THE NOSE.
By ROSS HALL SKILLERN, M.D. Second Edition. With 287 Illustrations; pp. xxii + 417. Price 21s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1916.

The second edition of this important work has recently appeared, the first having been quickly exhausted in the comparatively short period of a few years. Even within this time several alterations became necessary, and additions had to be made. The author sums up the most important of these in his preface—viz., "The treatment of sinus disease in children; the use of the nasopharyngoscope in diagnosis of obscure conditions in the posterior ethmoid and sphenoid regions; the diagnostic needle puncture of the maxillary sinus more fully explained, with possible dangers and how to avoid them; Canfield's operation on the maxillary sinus compared with the pre-turbinal method . . . ; a compilation of the American mortalities following the Killian operation on the frontal sinus; complete revision of the chapter on the sphenoid sinus with description and illustrations of Halle's new operation; a chapter on combined empyema or multiple sinusitis." There is also added a more thorough discussion on the post-operative treatment of the sinuses, and the complications that may arise. The work is divided into six parts: (1) General considerations, (2) the maxillary sinus, (3) frontal sinus, (4) ethmoid labyrinth, (5) sphenoid sinus, (6) multiple sinusitis (pan-sinusitis). The first hundred pages deal with the anatomy, physiology and bacteriology of the accessory sinuses. The aetiological causes of the various diseased conditions are dealt with, and the sources of contamination and infection considered. The pathological changes, both in the mucous membrane and bone are fully discussed, as are also the effects of pressure from over-secretion, and cholesteatomatous, calcareous, and carcinomatous formations. The symptoms arising from the various affections of the sinuses, and the correlated and associated conditions of the larynx and pharynx, are given in detail. The important relation of nasal polypus to nasal suppuration, and the danger in which it involves the sinuses, are emphasized. The author enforces the important consequences generally of sinus disease—febrile, nervous, circulatory, and sexual—which in general practice are often overlooked. All the steps and methods of diagnosis are entered into, and the section concludes with a consideration of the complications, orbital, cerebral, and other, which may attend sinus affections. On the same lines, the author treats of affections of the maxillary sinus, the adjuncts to diagnosis, and the assistance derived from the different collateral signs and symptoms in order to arrive at a correct conclusion. Forty pages are devoted to treatment, including all the most modern operative measures. A hundred pages are devoted to the frontal sinus, a large portion of which is absorbed in discussing the different methods, including a comparison of such operative procedures as those of Ogston-Luc, Kuhnt, and Killian. The last chapters of the work include the ethmoid labyrinth and the sphenoid sinus, with a brief section dealing with multiple sinusitis and pan-sinusitis. The anatomy and anomalies in structure of the ethmoid labyrinth and sphenoid sinus; the aetiology and symptoms of their diseased states, are fully described, with their treatment and operative procedures. The work is profusely illustrated.

MILITARY SURGERY. By DUNLAP PEARCE PENHALLOW, S.B., M.D.(Harv.). With Introduction by Sir ALFRED KEOGH, K.C.B. With 151 illustrations; pp. xvi + 432. Price 15s. net. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1916.

This book [forms a summary of what has been written on Military Surgery during this present War, and gives a general account of how the wounded are being cared for. It further includes an account of important original contributions such as Sir Anthony Bowlby's

Bradshaw Lecture on Wounds; Dr. Fleming's paper on the Bacteriology of Septic Wounds; the Treatment of Wounds with Salt Solution by Sir Almroth Wright's method; Dr. Carrel's employment, for the same purpose, of a 0.5 per cent. hypochlorite solution (the decimal point has been omitted in the last line but one on page 70); Mr. Gray's plan of immediately paring and suturing wounds; the paper by Messrs. Holmes and Sargent on Injuries to the Longitudinal Sinus; the important account of aneurysms by Sir George Makins; the series of Cases of Early Operations for Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen by Mr. Cuthbert Wallace. There is a full index.

GALEN: ON THE NATURAL FACULTIES. With an English Translation by ARTHUR JOHN BROCK, M.D. Pp. iv + 339. Price 5s. net. London: William Heinemann, 1916.

This latest addition to the Loeb Classical Library is the first example of a medical treatise appearing in the collection, the previous volumes being devoted to belles lettres or theology. The present work, which it is hoped will help to hasten the coming reunion between "the humanities" and modern biological science, contains the Greek text and facing it a translation of Galen's treatise on "The Natural Faculties." In his introduction Dr. Brock gives some account of Galen's predecessors, and of his subsequent influence on medical thought. He then discusses his method, personal character, and the style of his writings. Galen's contribution to medicine of the present day is summarized as follows: (1) The high ideal which he set before the profession. (2) His insistence on immediate contact with nature as the primary condition for arriving at an understanding of disease; on the need for due consideration of previous authorities; on the need for reflection—for employment of the mind's eye as an aid to the physical eye. (3) His essentially broad outlook, which helped him in the comprehension of a phenomenon through his knowledge of an analogous phenomenon in another field of nature. (4) His keen appreciation of the unity of the organism, and of the inter-dependence of its parts; his realization that the vital phenomena in a living organism can only be understood when considered in relation to the environment. (5) His realization of the inappropriateness and inadequacy of physical formulæ in explaining physiological activities. (6) His quarrel with the anatomists due to his realization that a view of the whole could never be obtained by a mere summation of partial views, and hence his sense of the dangers which would beset the medical art if it were allowed to fall into the hands of specialists without an organizing head to guide them. As regards the present treatise Dr. Brock says: "If Galen be looked on as a crystallization of Greek medicine, then this book may be looked on as a crystallization of Galen. Within this comparatively short compass we meet with instances illustrating perhaps most of the sides of this many-sided writer. The 'Natural Faculties,' therefore, forms an excellent prelude to the study of his larger and more specialized works."

EXPERIENCES OF A WOMAN DOCTOR IN SERBIA. By Dr. CAROLINE MATTHEWS. With Portrait; pp. 246. Price 5s. net. London: Mills and Boon, 1916.

"Come over and help us." Such was the agonized appeal for medical aid by Serbia in her distress, while undergoing the pangs of invasion. The author answered the appeal by volunteering, at her own expense and with her own equipment, for service with a Serbian Army field unit. Thus does she explain the origin of this book, in which is related the story of her perilous adventures, her hardships, the almost miraculous escapes from falling a victim to German hatred of England. A natural intuitiveness, however, helped her out of many a tight corner, and was largely instrumental in enabling her to reach again the shores of her native country. Her last bid for safety may be taken to illustrate the stressful ordeals to which she was continually being exposed. While the train was leaving a German town on the author's journey, at last, for neutral territory—Switzerland, a man clung to the carriage in which she was travelling. He was a German spy, and had determined, at all hazards, to detain her. There was only one thing to be done; exerting all her strength she forced him to loosen his hold upon the now fast-moving train. He fell in a heap on the platform, and she believed, at first, that he had been killed. Thus was secured her release

from the iniquities of German *Kultur*. A vein of lightheartedness, nevertheless, pervades the book, which relieves the sombreness of the details, and adds to the admiration for the plenitude, in this instance, of a woman's courage.

HOME CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES. By ROY L. FRENCH, M.A. With 27 Illustrations; pp. xii + 224. Price 5s. net. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

This book is written by a social worker and former secretary of the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission, who has been engaged for four years in educational work in the campaign against tuberculosis. The information given is set out in the simplest possible form for the benefit of patients, visiting workers and nurses, teachers, ministers, and clubs interested in the health problems of their localities. No theory nor practice is presented that is not known and used by the tuberculosis specialists of the entire world, and useful information is brought together that would require an amount of research and reading impossible for the average family. Simple facts are given on the nature of the disease itself, with special reference to its home care. Personal cleanliness, baths, disposal of discharges from the body, rest, fresh air and exercise receive suitable mention. The care of the "bedfast" patient is briefly touched upon and suggestions given as to the use of antiseptics in the home. Chloride of lime is recommended for disinfection of excreta, but since this "has a bad effect on the plumbing" a strong solution of formalin is preferred. One of the most useful chapters is a reprint of "Hints and Helps for Tuberculosis Patients," by Dr. Charles L. Minor, of Asheville, N.C. Another chapter on "Foods and their Preparations," by Miss Cauble, contains a list of food-stuffs which are good for the patient to use, together with the time required for cooking. Various recipes are added. The book contains 27 illustrations of sleeping porches, bungalows, and various appliances for the consumptive, all of which are practical.

EXTRA-OCULAR PRESSURE AND MYOPIA. By ISLAY B. MUIRHEAD, M.D. Pp. vi + 96. Price 3s. 6d. net. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., 1916.

This small treatise is a philosophical dissertation upon the theme "militating against the current views as to the effect of convergence on the length of the optic axis." The author's propositions are discussed from the evidence based upon anatomy, the changes in the apparent size of objects, the change in the definition of objects and from the evidence derived from etiology. It is impossible, however, to do full justice to his views within the compass of a review, for almost every page contains an argument. For ophthalmic surgeons therefore, and others interested in the subject, the necessity arises for their reading this small book, should they be desirous of testing their own beliefs against those favoured and promulgated by the author. The author draws upon his personal experience, as a myope, in support of his views.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS: A QUARTERLY OF ILLUSTRATED CLINICAL LECTURES AND ESPECIALLY PREPARED ORIGINAL ARTICLES. Edited by H. R. M. LANDIS, M.D. Philad., with the collaboration of CHAS. H. MAYO, M.D., Rochester, U.S.A., and others. Vol. III. Twenty-sixth Series, 1916. Only sold in complete sets of four vols. With 283 illustrations; Pp. ix + 309. Price 35s. net per year. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

With the exception of Dr. Parkes Weber (who writes on some aspects of herpes zoster) all the contributors to this volume of the International Clinics are American. The therapeutic articles deal with the treatment of gonorrhoea in the male, the Bergonié treatment of obesity and the medical uses of high-frequency currents. Under the heading of diagnosis there is a paper on the "Clinical Features of Pneumothorax," by Dr. A. W. Hewlett, and several contributions on the use of X-rays in the diagnosis of intra-thoracic conditions. Amongst the papers of specially surgical interest one may mention that of Mr. Gwilym E. Davis on "Birth Traumatism of the Upper Extremity," and a very practical article on "How to Examine the Rectum," by Dr. Charles J. Drueck. The volume concludes with an interesting biographical sketch of Trousseau by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. X, No. 4, FEBRUARY, 1917).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.]

THE BASLE ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE (B.N.A.): BEING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TERMS SHOWING THE OLD TERMINOLOGY, THE B.N.A. TERMINOLOGY AND THE SUGGESTED ENGLISH EQUIVALENT. By E. B. JAMIESON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. Edin. Pp. viii + 91. Price 6s. net. London and Edinburgh: W. Green and Son, Ltd., 1916.

The author, in the preface to this book, explains the circumstances which led to the innovation of the Basle nomenclature. His informative remarks are judicial, authoritative, and mostly convincing, upon this much debated subject. That we must concede. But it must still be remembered that the B.N.A. has much headway to make before its universal acceptance becomes an accomplished fact. It has so far been adopted, as the author tells us, in many schools on the Continent—that was to have been expected—in America and in British Colonies, and it is making its way among an increasing number of English textbooks of anatomy. The scheme of the book is comprised in the arrangement of the terms in three parallel columns. In the first is placed the English names, in the second the Basle, and a translation or an equivalent in the third. In one particular the B.N.A. is, perhaps, of noticeable significance, namely, in the elimination of the names of celebrated old anatomists and others, with whose work many structures of the body have been identified for many generations. Gone are the names of Fallopius, Vieussens, Sylvius, Stenson, Rolando, Hunter (Hunter's canal), Peyer, and many others, even Venus has ceased to be recognized in anatomical nomenclature, displaced, like the other names, by the impelling force of scientific accuracy, in accord with the demands of the time.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE AND EAR, FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. By W. G. PORTER, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. Ed. Second edition, fully revised for the Author during his absence from England in the service of his country by P. McBRIDE, M.D. Ed., F.R.C.P. Ed., F.R.S.E. With 77 illustrations, pp. xvi + 280. Price 7s. 6d. net. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1916.

Dr. Porter is to be congratulated upon having the benefit of a master hand as deputy for the revision of his book, while he himself is on active service. It is a manual which holds its particular position amongst those treating of the triple specialty through just giving what the general practitioner requires in the attainment, roughly speaking, of two objects: First, the medical care of the slighter class of cases that come under his view, and secondly, a capability of a full appreciation of what the expert can do when the time for his intervention arrives, and the diagnostic knowledge which is essential for such appreciation.

Dr. McBride has briefly summarized all the main facts added to our knowledge since the earlier publication in 1912. Amongst these additions are Killian's suspension laryngoscopy; whilst other subjects have been amplified and brought more up to date, e.g., the vestibular reactions, and the pointing test as a diagnostic in cerebellar abscess. The affections of the labyrinth have been more extensively treated, and the relationship of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis to labyrinthine deafness duly noted. The important appendix of remedies at the end is extended, and is quite up to the practitioner's requirements.

MÉTHODE DE TRAITEMENT DES FRACTURES. Par le Professeur PIERRE DELBET, avec la Collaboration de MM. MARCHACK, MOSSÉ et LAMARE. ("Annales de la clinique chirurgicale du Professeur Pierre Delbet," No. 5.) With 191 illustrations; pp. 501. Price 20 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1916.

In this work Professor Delbet urges in favour of the so-called ambulant treatment of fractures of the shaft of the long bones. The 67 plates containing 159 figures, along with 32 figures in the text, afford a cursory view of his methods. In the case of fractures of the shafts of the tibia and fibula, also for Pott's and Dupuytren's fractures, reduction is made by attaching a weight of 18 or 20 kilogrammes to a sling applied round the ankle, so that the foot is flexed to a little more than a right angle at the ankle, and the anterior outline of the leg is rendered a little more concave. Then a many-tailed plaster bandage is applied, stiffened by two side-splints. When hard the plaster is cut away with a wire saw, front and back, or in the case of compound fractures, according to the wound. There is left a plaster ring round the tuberosities of the tibia and another ring at the ankle, the two rings being kept from approximating by the side splints. The patient may be allowed to bear his weight on his heel, but not on his toes, after twenty-four hours. The plaster requires to be reapplied, whether on account of swelling or shrinkage of swelling, and is worn for thirty-five to forty days. In the case of fractures of the shaft of the femur, humerus and forearm, the plaster rings are not simply held apart, but are continually forced apart by side-springs, which are gradually increased in force by the aid of screws. In the case of fractures of the femur, the upper plaster pelvic ring rests against the ilium or ischium, as in Thomas's knee-joint splint; the lower ring rests against the upper parts of the condyles of the femur. The patient then gets about with the aid of crutches. In the case of the humerus, the upper plaster ring presses like a crutch in the axilla, the lower against the flexor aspect of the upper third of the forearm, which is simultaneously held fixed at a right angle. In fractures of the forearm the upper ring presses against the flexor aspect of the lower third of the humerus, the lower ring of plaster is applied to the wrist, the elbow is kept flexed at a right angle, and an anterior spring separates the two rings.

LE THORAX ET L'EMPHYSEME: LA CHONDRECTOMIE. Par EUGENE DOUAY. ("Annales de la clinique chirurgicale du Professeur Pierre Delbet," No. 4.) With 111 illustrations; pp. 472. Price 20 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1914.

This monograph constitutes the fourth member in the series of Professor Pierre Delbet's "Annals of Clinical Surgery." It deals with the operation of chondrectomy in relation to the thorax and emphysema. According to the hypothesis of W. A. Freund, "certain primary lesions of the costal cartilages are able to modify the thoracic equilibrium and determine secondary lesions in the lung, particularly emphysema and pulmonary tuberculosis. Chondrectomy, restoring to the thorax its normal mobility, is therefore a rational operation, capable of diminishing respiratory distress in the emphysematous, and of facilitating cicatrization of an incipient pulmonary tuberculosis." This theory has drawn the attention of surgeons to the mobility of the thorax, and raises two main questions, which the author endeavours to answer: (1) Is it possible by surgical intervention directed to the thoracic wall to ameliorate the respiratory mechanics? (2) Has this intervention any other action? The historical aspect of the subject is first considered; emphysema is next dealt with, and a standard established in order to measure exactly the degree of the lesions, the elasticity of the cartilages, and especially that of the lung. As regards the heart, "dilatation of the right

auricle, which constitutes the initial element in changes in the right heart, is very frequent in emphysema; it is an important cause of dyspnoea, hence therapeutic efforts must be directed to it." The characteristics of the thoracic cage and the condition of pulmonary elasticity, together with respiratory movements of the thorax, are detailed and illustrated. This concludes the first portion of the work; the second half is devoted to chondrectomy, which the author states to have generally "un effet heureux sur les troubles respiratoires de l'emphysémateux." He does not agree with Freund's conception, but regards the action of chondrectomy as a beneficial one in suppressing the direct and harmful action of the anterior border of the emphysematous lung upon the right heart by relief of pressure. The crises of asthma are also said to be benefited by chondrectomy. The technique of Delbet's operation is given, which consists in a sub-periosteal resection of 4 cm. to 6 cm. of various costal extremities and resection of the cartilage with the whole of the perichondrium. The last chapter contains summaries of the notes of cases operated upon by this method, with immediate and remote results, as far as the latter can be ascertained.

MANUAL OF PSYCHIATRY. By J. ROGUES DE FURSAC, M.D., and A. J. ROSANOFF, M.D. Fourth Edition. Pp. xi + 522. Price 10s. 6d. net. New York and London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1916.

In preparing a fourth edition of this well known text-book close co-operation between the French and American collaborators was found to be impossible owing to the War. It was therefore agreed between them to place the preparation of this edition entirely in the hands of Dr. Rosanoff. With the object of bringing the book up to date nearly half the chapters appear to have been entirely re-written or, at least, very extensively revised. There is a great deal of new matter, especially in the sections on case-taking, and there are quite full accounts of the Wassermann reaction and the Binet-Simon tests.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND APPLIED. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S. Edited by ROBERT HOWDEN, M.A., D.Sc., M.B., C.M. Notes on Applied Anatomy revised by A. J. JEX-BLAKE, M.A., M.D. Oxon, F.R.C.P. Lond., and W. FEDDE FEDDEN, M.B., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Nineteenth Edition. With 1,143 illustrations; pp. xvi + 1304. Price 32s. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1916.

This edition of Gray's anatomy is the eighteenth superstructure built by successive hands on the great text-book. Whilst increased to nearly double the extent of the old work by the necessary introduction of new sections, illustrations and gradually acquired additions to knowledge in anatomical science, it is significant that the original arrangement of that work has never demanded alteration. The bulk of Carter's drawings survive, including, for instance, the unique sketches of fractured bones; and it is remarkable how little the classical descriptions of Gray's text have needed revision when the gross structures of the body are under consideration. Comparing the nineteenth with the previous edition, there are in the former two more pages in the descriptive matter, and ten more in the index, but the total falls short by seven pages, owing to the exclusion of the glossary of the Basle anatomical nomenclature, apparently now no longer considered essential. Eighty new figures are introduced, of which sixty replace older ones, and more figures are coloured than hitherto. Some illustrations are now withdrawn, as for example Nos. 146 and 148, representing phases in the development of the aural labyrinth in the sheep and cat respectively. A new author's name appears in the preface, viz., that of Dr. E. P. Stibbe, who assists Dr. J. D. Lickley in the revision of the texts.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR NURSES. By AMY ELIZABETH POPE. Illustrated; pp. x + 444. Price 7s. 6d. net. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

This is a bid for further advancement in a nurse's education. She is here introduced to laboratory work, to chemistry and physics, to electricity and magnetism, to the chemical constituents of the human body and of food, to the chemistry of digestion, of absorption and metabolism, and the chemistry of the urine, and urine analysis. These are only some "of

the important chemical and physical processes constantly referred to in physiology, materia medica, and the other studies included in the school of nursing curriculum," as the author states in her preface. It may, therefore, be gathered that this field of garnered information is of a very wide description, providing the nurse with many sources of knowledge, within a reasonable compass. The book is divided into twenty-four chapters, and includes, at the end, a glossary, full index, and an index of experiments. There are numerous illustrations.

THE BIOLOGY OF TUMOURS. By C. MANSELL MOULLIN, M.A., M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.S.
Pp. 55. Price 2s. 6d. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1916.

This little volume of 55 pages is an elaboration of the author's Bradshaw Lecture of 1912. The author considers the most satisfactory basis of classification of tumours is the mode of origin, and he divides them into two groups, the first due to "the reproductive power innate in all living things being suddenly roused into activity," and the second due to "changes that occur in the course of development being imperfectly carried out." The evolution of tumours is discussed in two sections on this basis.

LES FORMES ANORMALES DU TÉTANOS; ÉTUDE CLINIQUE, PATHOGÉNIQUE, PROPHYLACTIQUE ET THÉRAPEUTIQUE. Par M. COURTOIS-SUFFIT et R. GYROUX. Préface du Professeur FERNAND WIDAL. Pp. iii + 174. Price 4 fr. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1916.

This work treats of forms of tetanus in which the spasm is confined to a limited group of muscles, e.g., those of the head, of one or more limbs, or the abdomino-thoracic muscles. In the cephalic type the spasm may be followed by paralysis of the cranial nerves, e.g., the ocular, facial or hypoglossal. The constitutional symptoms are less severe than in the case of the generalized form of the disease, and the prognosis is more favourable. The pathology and treatment are set forth in detail.

LOSSES OF LIFE IN MODERN WARS: "Austria-Hungary, France," by GASTON BODAT, LL.D.; "Military Selection and Race Deterioration," by VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG. Edited by HARALD WESTERGAARD, LL.D. Pp. x + 205 + 6. Price 6s. net. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1916.

This is published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, the Director of which, John Bates Clark, says in his "Introductory Note" that the Division in question is organized to "promote a thorough and scientific investigation of the causes and results of war." An elaborate series of investigations has been undertaken, and reports are to be printed, in accordance with the plan of investigation formed at the conference of eminent statesmen, publicists, and economists, held in Berne, Switzerland, in August, 1911. Neither the officers of the Carnegie Endowment, nor its Committee of Research, vouch for more than that the works issued by them contain the data—statistical facts, opinions of various classes (such as business classes, socialistic and other bodies), &c.—which they are stated to contain. "The standing and attainments of the writers selected afford a guarantee of thoroughness of research and accuracy in the statement of fact." The present volume contains a large series of statistics in regard to the numbers of killed and wounded, &c., in very many (almost exclusively European) wars of relatively modern times. This is followed by a "preliminary report and discussion" of the subject of "Military Selection and Race Deterioration," by Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Various aspects of this subject are considered. Mr. Kellogg writes in his preface (p. 161): "Under the conditions thus described, army life may do something, in interests of peace, towards redeeming the poor material;" and again: "Under general and compulsory service army life in times of peace may improve the physical condition of the soldiers (Germany) of most classes. This discipline may reduce the ravages of war, when war occurs." The essay ends as follows: "Deaths from all venereal disease in England and Wales average about fifty per million inhabitants. Deaths from such diseases as phthisis and cancer are nearly one hundred times as many. Venereal disease is racially contaminating and deteriorating. It does not select the less vigorous types by death. It is a very harmful influence on the species, and it is an influence strongly fostered by militarism."

ESSAYS IN WAR TIME. By HAVELOCK ELLIS. Pp. 252. Price 5s. net. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1916.

Mr. Havelock Ellis has gathered in this volume eighteen essays dealing with various aspects of sociology and eugenics. The writer argues that war is not a permanent factor of national evolution, and that far from being a "national regenerator" as claimed by Hegel, Moltke and others, it enfeebles and deteriorates the race. The dysgenic influence of war is shown by the fact that armies are highly favourable to the spread of racial poisons, especially syphilis. In the essay on the Control of Venereal Disease the writer maintains that popular enlightenment is a necessary preliminary to notification. The advantages of a State Medical Service are set forth in an essay on "The Nationalization of Health." In the chapter on Eugenics and Genius, we read that in not 1 per cent. can definite insanity be traced among the parents of British men and women of genius, and that the total amount of insanity in British men and women of genius is not more than 4.2 per cent. Similar conclusions are drawn from a study of genius in other countries. Several chapters are devoted to consideration of the birth-rate, entitled War and the Birth-rate, The Meaning of the Birth-rate, Civilization of the Birth-rate and Birth control. Mr. Havelock Ellis holds that the falling birth-rate which is affecting all civilized countries is a matter for joy rather than for grief. "A low birth-rate with a low infantile death-rate not only produces the same increase in the population as a high birth-rate with a high death-rate which always accompanies it, but it produces it in a way which is far more worthy of our admiration than the way of Russia and China where opposite conditions prevail."

ENCYCLOPEDIA MEDICA. Under the General Editorship of J. W. BALLANTYNE, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P.E. Second Edition. Vol. IV: Ear to Filariasis. With illustrations; pp. viii + 685. Price 20s. net. Edinburgh and London: W. Green and Son, Ltd., 1916.

In this volume of the new edition, the opportunity has been taken to recast and revise many of the articles. In some cases the contributions have been entirely rewritten by the authors. Again two new articles have been introduced, one on eclampsia and the pre-eclampsic state by Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, the other on Eugenics by Dr. Saleeby. In each of these articles the subject is comprehensively dealt with, by which the value of the volume is increased.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS: A QUARTERLY OF ILLUSTRATED CLINICAL LECTURES AND ESPECIALLY PREPARED ORIGINAL ARTICLES. Edited by H. R. M. LANDIS, M.D. Philad., U.S.A. With the Collaboration of CHARLES H. MAYO, M.D., Rochester, and others. Vol. I, twenty-sixth series, 1916. Illustrated; pp. x + 326. Price: Only sold in complete sets of four vols. 35s. net per annum. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

Of the seventeen papers included in this volume, six are surgical, including articles on the treatment of spina bifida (Dr. W. W. Babcock), surgical shock (Dr. G. S. Foster), and the non-operative treatment of fractures of long bones (Dr. J. B. Roberts). Medicine is represented by three contributions—on pellagra (Dr. Tudor), gastric cancer (Dr. Julius Friedenwald), and syphilitic nephritis (Dr. F. Parkes Weber and Dr. H. Schmidt). Of the rest mention may be made of a paper by Dr. E. E. and Dr. W. H. Mayer on a new treatment of chorea, and of another by Dr. J. P. H. Murphy on the wounded mind.

CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. A Text-book for Trained Nurses, by WALTER REEVE RAMSEY, M.D. Including Suggestions on Nursing, by MARGARET B. LETTICE and NANN GOSSMAN. With 123 illustrations; pp. x + 290. Price 9s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

One of the many books published in recent years to spread the medical gospel of healthy childhood among non-professional readers. A full two-thirds of the pages are occupied with discursive chapters on sleep, exercises, puberty, infant feeding, delicate children, and so on, but in the remaining third the theme settles down to a more or less systematic account of diseases classified on the usual anatomical lines.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE: THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By Dr. MARY SCHARLIEB. Pp. x + 261. Price 6s. net. London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1916.

This book has much the same chapter headings as those of most medical text-books on children's diseases, but it is written in a popular style. It provides a trustworthy account of practically all the common ailments of childhood, and, though prepared "in the hope of helping mothers and nurses to take intelligent care of their little ones," includes sections, some of them running to several pages, on such out of the way conditions as typhus fever, gastric ulcer, hæmorrhagic measles and cancerum oris.

LA FIÈVRE TYPHOÏDE, ET LES FIÈVRES PARATYPHOÏDES (SYMPTOMATOLOGIE, ÉTIOLOGIE, PROPHYLAXIE). Par H. VINCENT et L. MURATET. Pp. ii + 278. Price 4 francs. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1916.

The present work, which belongs to the "Collection Horizon," a series of publications dealing with the medicine and surgery of war, is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the clinical features, and the second with the epidemiology and prophylaxis of, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever A and B. The writers combat a belief in the comparatively harmless nature of paratyphoid and state that in the present war hæmorrhage and perforation have been as frequent in paratyphoid as in typhoid fever. In the chapter on diagnosis it is shown that the serum test is of no value in the case of those who have undergone anti-typhoid or anti-paratyphoid vaccination, and that precise information can be given by blood cultures only. The relative advantages of a restricted and liberal diet are discussed in the chapter on treatment, which also contains a description of serum therapy and vaccine therapy, and general management of the patient. The excessive frequency of typhoid fever in war time is demonstrated in a brief sketch of its history from the War of Secession of 1861-66 down to the present day. The Manchurian Campaign, which was characterized by very long intervals of rest interrupted at rare intervals by violent battles as well as by the excellent hygienic arrangements prevailing among the belligerents, is the only exception to this rule. Considerable space is devoted to the important question of the carrier in the dissemination of infection. All methods hitherto attempted to rid the organism of the specific germ have proved ineffectual, and the best method of prophylaxis is to vaccinate all who come in contact with the carrier. A special chapter is devoted to the prophylaxis of typhoid fever in the Army. The work concludes with a chapter on preventive inoculation, in which its value is conclusively proved by the statistics of all countries in which it has been adopted.

LIGATIONS AND AMPUTATIONS. By A. BROCA. Translated by ERNEST WARD, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. With 510 illustrations; pp. vi + 285. Price 8s. 6d. net. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1917.

Dr. Ernest Ward has translated Professor A. Broca's "Précis de Médecine Opératoire" under the above title, because ligations and amputations are operations of special importance at the present time. Professor Broca described his book as a guide for students preparing for their practical examination in operative surgery. Apparently that examination is restricted to the performance on the cadaver of ligations and amputations, including a knowledge of the surgical anatomy involved, but omitting excisions of joints, exposure of nerve trunks, trephining and other operations. The section on ligation includes a number of clear diagrams of the anatomy of the several parts, but not the actual application and knotting of the ligatures. Whilst the descriptions differ from those current in English books in many small particulars, yet they may be found to supplement usefully the English details by laying emphasis on various points. The section on amputations presents diagrams of almost all the possible amputations which can be practised on the limbs of the cadaver. The operator is generally placed facing the trunk of the subject and the cutting appears as if done chiefly with the point of the knife. Should the knife slip, it would be likely—so the drawings seem to indicate—to come into contact with the left hand or forearm of the operator or with the hands of his assistant. This section is hardly in touch with the requirements of the moment. These rather demand a careful planning and carrying out of a few selected amputations, such as can be correlated with artificial limbs best suited to afford the maximum of utility.

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SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. X, No. 6, APRIL, 1917).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—Ed.]

THE CONTROL OF HUNGER IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By ANTON JULIUS CARLSON. Illustrated; pp. vii + 319. Price 9s. net. Chicago: The University Press (Agents in U.K., Cambridge University Press), 1916.

This is a summary of the work on the stomach, with special reference to hunger and appetite, carried out in the Hull Physiological Laboratory of the University of Chicago during the last four years. The author's observations were made on a man with a permanent gastric fistula, on normal individuals and on animals. The nature of hunger, which is ascribed to muscular contractions in the stomach, and its nerve control, are considered; the relation of hunger to appetite is discussed. Other subjects dealt with are the sensibility of the gastric mucosa, the secretion of gastric juice in man and hunger and appetite in disease. There is also a chapter on the pharmacology of bitters. A full bibliography is appended. Although the book is chiefly of interest to physiologists the clinical aspects of the subject have not been lost sight of.

LE TRAITEMENT DES PLAIES INFECTÉES. Par A. CARREL et G. DEHELLY. With 82 illustrations; pp. 177. Price 4 francs. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1917.

This is a full account of Carrel's method, which was recently dealt with in a paper by Dr. Sherman read before the Section of Surgery of this Society (*Proceedings*, 1916, x, Sect. Surg., p. 1), and is based on researches carried out at Compiègne in the laboratories supported by the Rockefeller foundation and in the Military Hospital No. 21. In opposition to many well known authorities the writers hold that it is possible to obtain the sterilization of the majority of infected wounds. As the result of prolonged experiments Dakin prepared an ideal antiseptic which was bactericidal without being toxic—viz., a solution of sodium hypochlorite which was free from caustic alkali. A detailed description, illustrated by photographs, is given of the application of this solution, which is introduced into the wounds by continuous or intermittent instillation. The writers maintain that it is impossible to estimate accurately the results of treatment without the constant aid of the microscope. This does not, however, require the presence of an expert bacteriologist. All that is needed is to examine smears taken from the wound secretions, and estimate roughly the number of bacteria present in each field. A disappearance of the organisms from the

smears indicates a degree of asepsis compatible with the closure of the wound. From three to ten days are required for sterilization of the soft parts, and ten to fifteen days or more in the case of fractures. The writers claim that this method diminishes to a very large extent the general and local complications of wounds, the frequency of amputation, the duration of treatment and the degree of final incapacity. A large number of wounded is no obstacle to its use, as it is systematically carried out by Depage in his hospital at La Panne, which contains 600 to 700 wounded men.

NERVE INJURIES AND THEIR TREATMENT. By PURVES STEWART, M.A., M.D.Edin., F.R.C.P. (Temporary Colonel A.M.S.), and ARTHUR EVANS, M.S., M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S. (Captain R.A.M.C.T.). (Oxford Medical Publications.) With 97 illustrations; pp. xii + 208. Price 8s. 6d. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1916.

The first chapter of this work is devoted to a short account of the anatomy and physiology of the peripheral nerves and of the changes which follow a break in their continuity without dwelling upon the controversial views held by various observers as to the exact nature of the processes leading to regeneration. The second chapter is concerned with methods of clinical examination, and gives clear instruction as to how the functions of the nerves can be tested and the correct diagnosis in any particular case of injury arrived at. Another chapter deals with conditions which may simulate nerve injuries, such as damage to bone, joints and muscles, functional paralysis and anaesthesia, as well as lesions of the central nervous system. In dealing with the question of prognosis the authors are necessarily at some disadvantage, as the time is not yet ripe for the full consideration of this aspect of nervous surgery in the light of the results obtained in the course of this war, but certain principles are laid down which no doubt will prove to be more or less well founded. Surgical methods and technique are fully described in the chapter on treatment, and the authors insist on the importance of looking after the muscles, joints and nerves both before and after operation, if the best results are to be obtained from surgical intervention. The remainder of the book is occupied with a description of the symptomatology of lesions of individual nerves and plexuses, and its value is much enhanced by a large number of illustrations and a full index.

COLLECTED PAPERS ON CIRCULATION AND RESPIRATION. Second series. Clinical and Experimental. By Sir T. LAUDER BRUNTON, Bart., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D.Edin. and Aberd., M.D. (Hon.) Dubl., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. With 256 illustrations; pp. xxi + 719. Price 5s. net. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1916.

This volume contains a second series of papers or articles on medical subjects published in different medical and other journals between the years 1883 and 1915. They are sixty-eight in number: in about one-fourth of them Sir Lauder Brunton was associated with another writer, Dr. Tunnicliffe, Dr. Cash, Dr. Prickett or Dr. Williams. As might be expected by one acquainted with Sir Lauder Brunton's work, they are concerned more with the physiological and therapeutical sides of medicine than with its clinical and pathological aspects. The papers of most interest and importance are those which record Brunton's work on the Hyderabad Commission in connexion with general anaesthesia; several papers on cardiac pain, angina pectoris, angina abdominis, and the action of nitrite of amyl and other vasodilators; papers on heart disease and the action of digitalis; and others on atheroma of arteries, the estimation of blood-pressure, pleurisy, pericarditis, and cardiac strain. From the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1891 is taken an extract, running to fifty pages, of the "Contribution to the Study of the Connexion between Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action: Action of Aromatic Compounds on the Circulation," by Sir Lauder Brunton, in conjunction with Dr. Theodore Cash. But it is doubtless the articles on heart disease which will attract most readers; and among these is one on "Cardiac Pain and Angina," in which he recounts again how he was led to attempt, and that with immediate success, the treatment of angina pectoris by amyl nitrite.

POVERTY AND ITS VICIOUS CIRCLES. By JAMESON B. HURRY, M.A., M.D. Pp. 180. Price 5s. net. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1917.

The author of this book has studied the association of poverty with bad housing, ignorance, disease, inebriety, and other evils, and has illustrated the way in which all these factors act and react upon each other. As an example of many vicious circles he describes, we may quote poverty, defective housing, phthisis, incapacity for work, poverty. Again, poverty leads to employment of women, which is followed by neglect of the home and increase of infant mortality, while the increased competition in the labour market further depresses wages. Artificial circles arise when injudicious relief aggravates the poverty it seeks to remove. The remedy for these unsatisfactory conditions is to break the circle at some point, and this can be done by legislation, voluntary organizations and personal effort. Among legislative measures the author attributes highly beneficial results to the various Poor Law Acts, the Free-trade Movement, Compulsory Education, and the Insurance Act. Voluntary organizations which have assisted to further social progress are the Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, the Co-operative Movement, the Voluntary Hospitals and kindred institutions. Individual effort is promoted by industrial training and personal interest in the welfare of workers.

MECHANISMS OF CHARACTER FORMATION: AN INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOANALYSIS. By WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D. Pp. 342. Price 7s. 6d. net. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

In this volume Dr. White describes and discusses the broad principles which underlie human behaviour and must be understood in order to gain a real appreciation of mental facts and their true meanings. After an historical introduction the author explains how the mental development of the child, like the physical, is an historical reproduction of the mental development of the human species, and how such infantile thought, though repressed into the unconscious, may occasionally influence conduct. When conflict arises between the conscious and the unconscious, resolution may be achieved symbolically either in dreams or mental symptoms, symbolism being necessary to disguise effectually the antisocial and unconventional tendencies of the unconscious in permitting them to enter consciousness. Symbolism is fully discussed in a separate chapter, as also are dream mechanisms and the unconscious psychical relationships between a patient (or any other person, for that matter), and members of his own family, especially the parents. In a couple of chapters on "The Will to Power," the author discusses such matters as the all-powerfulness of thought and what he calls "partial libido strivings." Then follows a chapter on extroversion, or the tendency to enter the battle of life and to meet reality face to face, and introversion, or the tendency to retire from the battle and to live in a world of one's own unconscious creation. "Organ Inferiority" is rather a misleading title for a chapter dealing with the effect on the mind of diseased, under-functioning or over-functioning organs of the body (heart, lungs, kidneys, testes, endocrinal glands, &c.); but the chapter lays stress on the fact that conflict may occur at a lower level than the psyche and may, in just the same way, give rise to over-compensations which have sometimes been regarded as the primary disease. As examples on the one hand, cardiac hypertrophy in renal disease, hyperacusis (hearing) in blindness, hyperthyroidism in hypopituitarism, and, on the other, constipation resulting from the repressions imposed by conventionality, the suspicions of deaf people and delusions of exaltation occurring in patients who believe themselves to be persecuted. The book closes with a couple of chapters on "Resolution of the Conflict" and "Summary and Synthesis."

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY. By W. B. PILLSBURY. Pp. 252. Price 8s. 6d. net. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

This book, which is primarily intended for students who have done no previous work in psychology, presupposes no preliminary knowledge. Accordingly, nearly a quarter of it is devoted to descriptive anatomy and histology of the central nervous system and the organs of special sense. This part, however, is not a mere geographical description; for there is a

considerable amount of physiology intermingled with the narrative. In fact, the anatomy—although given in some detail—is merely intended as a basis for the physiology. The account of the physiology of sensation and centrally aroused sensation, still interspersed with a good deal of anatomy, takes us nearly to the middle of the book; and, at the end of the chapters on perception of space, time, reading, &c., we find that we are three-fifths through. Then follow chapters on memory, recognition, imagination, reasoning, instinct, affection, emotion, temperament, will and the concept of self. The various descriptions are orthodox and fairly full. There are no long discussions on controversial matter. Opposing theories are discussed only as they may illumine statements of fact or where they have great historical importance, and then only if the problem is real but not settled. In such instances the merits and faults of the opposing theories are set forth with strict impartiality and the student is left to form his own views on the subject. Looked at as a whole, the book is practical and concerns itself more with what consciousness does than what it is.

APPLIED IMMUNOLOGY: THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SERA AND BACTERINS PROPHYLACTICALLY, DIAGNOSTICALLY AND THERAPEUTICALLY. With an Appendix on Serum Treatment of Haemorrhage, Organotherapy and Chemotherapy. By B. A. THOMAS, A.M., M.D., and R. H. IVY, M.D., D.D.S. Second edition; revised. With 73 illustrations; pp. xvii + 364. Price 16s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

The authors are surgeons attached to the University of Pennsylvania, and consequently approach their subject from the practical standpoint of the clinician. They state clearly that the aim of the book is not to deal with experimental research, but to assist the practitioner in a "more thorough comprehension of biological prophylaxis, diagnosis and therapeutics." A few short opening chapters deal briefly with the history of immunity and the mechanism of its production, the side chain theory, anaphylaxis, &c., whilst the rest of the work is devoted to the clinical aspect of the subject. The chapter on antitoxic sera includes an account of von Behring's new method of producing prophylaxis against diphtheria by combined active and passive immunization. It also gives full details of the subcutaneous, intravenous, intraspinal and intraneural injection of antitetanic serum. On this subject the authors are of opinion that Ashhurst and John's technique—which is quoted in full—should reduce the mortality of tetanus to less than 20 per cent. if employed within twelve hours from the onset of symptoms. The technique of the Wassermann reaction is described at considerable length, and several pages are devoted to the clinical side of the question. In the chapters dealing with specific bacterial reactions and tuberculin therapy, the writers confine themselves largely to the commoner preparations of tuberculin, but give fairly full instructions for the use of tuberculin in diagnosis and treatment. The last sixty pages of the book are devoted to a very full account of vaccine therapy, in which the authors give the results of their own experience of a large number of bacterial inoculations. Three appendices deal respectively with the serum treatment of haemorrhage, organotherapy, and chemotherapy; and the book also has a glossary of the commoner terms used in immunity. References are given throughout in the text. The illustrations and diagrams are numerous.

SYPHILIS AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. For Practitioners, Neurologists and Syphilologists. By Dr. MAX NONNE. Authorized Translation from the Second Revised and Enlarged German Edition, by CHARLES R. BALL, B.A., M.D. With 98 illustrations; pp. xxiv + 450. Price 18s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

The present edition is a revised and enlarged one of the original abridged English translation, but the enlargement is mainly concerned with the tests employed in the examination of the cerebrospinal fluid. The clinical material has not been added to, though the author distinctly states that syphilitic affections of the nervous system have increased since the advent of the arsenical preparations, a fact which we have noticed with alarm, and to which we have drawn attention for some time past. No cases are cited to prove this contention, and the book is wanting in reports of cases which have been treated with the

newer remedies. After dealing with the pathology of nervous syphilis, the author gives an excellent account of the aetiology of nervous syphilis and specific endarteritis; the symptoms of intracranial meningitis are then described and divided into two categories, (a) those which accompany cortical meningitis, (b) those which accompany basilar meningitis. From pure meningeal syphilis our attention is drawn to the symptoms, &c., which follow a combined meningeal and nervous lesion proper. Naturally this is followed by a description of the primarily nervous lesions. We expected to find some newer light thrown upon the aetiology and pathology of degenerative encephalitis, information which we feel sure the author would be able to furnish, since there can be no doubt that primarily degenerative lesions stand in closer relation to earlier syphilitic involvement of nerve tissue than has been hitherto generally recognized. Syphilis of the cord is dealt with in the same manner as is the brain, and the author draws the attention of the reader to two facts, which cannot be too strongly emphasized: (1) That an intracranial lesion is usually associated with an intraspinal lesion, and vice versa—in other words that spinal syphilis cannot be separated from cranial syphilis; (2) that a degenerative lesion in one part of the nervous system may be associated with a non-degenerative lesion in another part of the nervous system. As in syphilitic skin eruptions, so in syphilitic disease of the nervous system, polymorphism is the note struck. The two remaining chapters to be mentioned are those which deal with syphilis of the peripheral nerves and with hereditary syphilis of the nervous system. The clinical part of the book is most to be recommended, as it is so richly illustrated with cases. We strongly advise everyone who is interested in syphilis at all, to read through this book two or three times, and then to apply the knowledge gained to his clinical material. It will then be recognized how largely syphilis of the nervous system is on the increase, and how it will bridge that gulf which separates syphilologists from neurologists, since the cases which are most on the increase are those which would come before the former, and which are now missed, owing to the scanty knowledge so-called syphilologists have of nervous diseases.

FRIENDS OF FRANCE: THE FIELD SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE DESCRIBED BY ITS MEMBERS. With 88 illustrations; pp. xx + 298. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1916.

This book is another war narrative of the class with which during recent days we have become somewhat familiar. It describes the work of the American Ambulance in the French Service. It derives its title "Friends of France," in a reciprocal sense, recalling the incident in the American War of Independence, 1777-81, when "tens of thousands of young Frenchmen crossed the ocean as soldiers and sailors to help America." Most of the fourteen chapters of which the book consists are the personal records of various contributors. Thus we have stories of scenes in such various fields of fighting as Alsace, Dunkirk and Ypres, Lorraine, Verdun, Flanders—differing from the hurried compilations of the war correspondent, writing against time—forming prose pictures, full of detail, of interest and attraction. In the last chapter, "Tributes and Citations," in a paragraph on war poetry, the palm over Rupert Brooke is given to an American soldier of the Foreign Legion, killed in July last, for a poem entitled "Champagne, 1914-15." The volume concludes with a list of the members of the Field Service American Ambulance, corrected to September 1, 1916.

AN INDEX OF SYMPTOMS, WITH DIAGNOSTIC METHODS. By RALPH WINNINGTON LEFTWICH, M.D. Sixth edition. Pp. xii. + 555. Price 10s. net. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1917.

In the sixth edition of the Index, the number of new symptoms added is not great. Brief descriptions of some seventy more or less rare diseases, as well as a section upon eponymous signs has been appended. The author takes the view that, broadly speaking, medicine is applied physiology, so that the previous notes on these lines have been amplified and added to. Under many sections are included the art of diagnosis, classification of patients and symptoms, fallacies, methods of interrogation, inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, and miscellaneous. Fourteen illustrations elucidate the text.

INITIS, OR NUTRITION AND EXERCISES, CONGESTION OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUES. ON SOME FREQUENTLY FOUND SYMPTOMS WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE USEFULNESS OF HUMAN LIFE: THEIR SEAT IN THE COVERINGS OF MUSCLES, NERVES AND BONES, AND IN THE LIGAMENTS OF JOINTS; THEIR ORIGIN IN MAL-NUTRITION; AND THEIR TREATMENT BY DIET, MASSAGE AND SELF-MOVEMENTS OF THE AFFECTED PARTS UNDER PRESSURE. By A. RABAGLIATI, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.Edin. With 28 illustrations, pp. xi. + 189. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: C. W. Daniel, Ltd., 1916.

This dissertation is designed to elaborate the author's theory that many diseases are due to congestion of the connective tissues. Hence this new addition to medical terminology—*initis*. We read that "the word is connected with the Greek *ἴς*, Latin *vis* or strength—and the intention in choosing the title is to show that the affection is mainly one of the strong or connective tissues of the body. These are so called because they connect every part of the body with every other." And so we are introduced to such definitions as dyspepsia, *initis* (inflammatory affections); dyspepsia, *initis* (chronic affections); dyspepsia, *initis*, tuberculosis; dyspepsia, *initis*, apoplexy; dyspepsia, *initis*, cancer, and several others, under the primary title of dyspepsia. But the book must be read in order to gain the drift and exposition of the author's contentions. In the latter part of the volume, forming Part II, the author deals with the subject of systematic and repeated exercises for the purpose of maintaining and improving bodily nutrition. These pages are fully illustrated with photographic reproductions showing his method of practising this form of treatment. A copious index is appended.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(Vol. X, No. 8, JUNE, 1917).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.]

DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By A. DINGWALL-FORDYCE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E. Illustrated; pp. xxiii + 483. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: A. and C. Black, Ltd., 1916.

This is described as a "practical modern manual—systematic, small, and complete." The subject of diet occupies a large part, and the details of the knowledge, supervision, and observation required of the physician in connexion with infant feeding are given with great minuteness. Methods employed in other countries, as well as those in use at home are described, and the more recent attempts to form a scientific classification of digestive diseases and disturbances are referred to. Diseases of the various organs of the body, as well as constitutional diseases, are described in a systematic if somewhat brief form. The special clinical features of disease as they occur in early life are duly emphasized. Much letterpress is saved by numerous illustrations from photographs.

STUDIES IN INSECT LIFE, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By ARTHUR EVERETT SHIPLEY, Sc.D., F.R.S. With 11 illustrations; pp. xii + 338. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1917.

This volume consists of a number of articles which have been previously published in various magazines. The opening chapter, which deals with those insects which the writer has elsewhere called the "minor horrors of war," is followed by chapters dealing with the honey bee, the humble bee, and certain differences between wasps and bees. The following three chapters are devoted to various aspects of marine zoology and are entitled respectively, "The Romance of the Depths of the Sea," "Sea Fisheries," and "Sir John Murray, a great Oceanographer." In an essay on the "Grouse Disease," the writer shows that the conditions known as coccidiosis and strongylosis are responsible for a very large proportion of deaths among grouse. A chapter on "Zoology in the time of Shakespeare" gives a sketch of the state of the science at that time and illustrations of the poet's acquaintance with the subject. The chapter on the "Revival of Science in the Seventeenth Century" contains an account of the contributions to science by Evelyn, Pepys, Newton, Harvey, Sydenham, Glisson, and other worthies. In the concluding chapter, entitled "Hate," which is illustrated by a striking bronze mask by Professor R. Tait Mackenzie, the secretion of adrenalin is shown to play an important part in the physiology of this emotion.

CLINICAL BACTERIOLOGY AND HÆMATOLOGY FOR PRACTITIONERS. By W. D'ESTE EMERY, M.D., B.Sc.Lond. Fifth edition. With 66 illustrations; pp. xiii + 310. Price 9s. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1917.

This work is so well known that the fifth edition needs little comment except in so far as new material is concerned. Although it was primarily intended for practitioners, sections have now been added describing methods which are only habitually used by bacteriologists, thus making the work more than ever a laboratory handbook. Dreyer's method of carrying out the agglutination test is fully described and illustrated, and an account is given of the isolation of the typhoid-dysentery group of bacilli from the faeces by means of brilliant green peptone water and Conradi-Drigalski plates. The section on syphilis has been extended to 22 pages, and includes descriptions of the modern methods used in the diagnosis and control of treatment of this disease. One of the methods of doing the so-called "original" Wassermann reaction has been included since; the author states: "A method with added complement is generally (though I think, erroneously) preferred." The advances in clinical bacteriology, which have resulted from the prevailing war conditions, are all fully noted and described.

ESSENTIALS OF PHYSIOLOGY. By F. A. BAINBRIDGE, M.A., M.D.Cantab, D.Sc.Lond., F.R.C.P., and J. ACWORTH MENZIES, M.A.Dunelm, M.D.Edin. Second edition. With 173 illustrations; pp. viii + 478. Price 12s. 6d. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1916.

It seems only recently that we called attention to the first edition of this book. What we then predicted, that it would probably meet with the approval of students, has presumably come to pass. The issue of a second edition, within a short period after the first, is proof of that prophecy being correct. This edition has been thoroughly revised, and the revision has extended to the rewriting of parts of some of the chapters—for example, those on muscle, the nervous system, and digestion. In addition many new figures have been incorporated in the text.

THE SECRETION OF THE URINE. By ARTHUR R. CUSHNY, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. With diagrams; pp. xi + 241. Price 9s. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1917.

In this modest volume of some 200 odd pages Professor Cushny has condensed what seems to him to be all the more important parts of the literature bearing on the physiology of the kidney, and states that it has involved the thorough sifting of over 6,000 pages of printed matter. Whatever view may be taken of his conclusions, there can be no doubt that the thanks of everyone interested in the subject are due to him for his attempt to bring order out of a chaos of conflicting ideas and experimental results. The outstanding views of the functions of the kidneys associated with the names of Bowman and Ludwig respectively are fully dealt with, and the experimental evidence for and against each considered, but the author favours a new interpretation which embraces some of the features of each while differing in other respects from any that has been accepted hitherto; this he terms the "modern view." It is based on physical chemistry as well as on the direct observation of physiologists, and it is claimed that it does not conflict with any ascertained fact in physiology, while furnishing an intelligible connexion between almost all those which have been established. After preliminary chapters on the anatomy and histology, the work, the gaseous metabolism and the blood supply of the kidneys, and the composition of the urine, the author outlines the "modern view," and then proceeds in subsequent sections of the book to discuss how each set of observations can be brought into accord with it, dealing in turn with the direct evidence in the functions of the tubules and glomerulus, the mechanical and chemical factors in secretion, the reaction of the urine, the action of diuretics and other drugs, glycosuria, the effects of perfusion of the kidney, and albuminuria. Renal pathology is not dealt with at length, but some points arising out of the consideration of the normal functions of the kidney are briefly considered. An extensive bibliography and an adequate index conclude the volume.

"COLLECTION HORIZON." Précis de Médecine et de Chirurgie de guerre. Price 4 fr. each.
Paris: Masson et Cie.

(Medical Series.)

- "La Fièvre typhoïde et les Fièvres paratyphoïdes (Symptomatologie, Etiologie, Prophylaxie)." Par H. VINCENT et L. MURATET. 1916. Pp. ii + 278.
- "Les formes anormales du Tétanos. Étude clinique, pathogénique, prophylactique et thérapeutique." Par M. COURTOIS-SUFFIT et R. GIROUX; Préface du Professeur FERNAND WIDAL. 1916. Pp. iii + 174.
- "Les Dysenteries, le Choléra asiatique, le Typhus exanthématique." Par H. VINCENT et L. MURATET. 1917. Pp. 184.
- "Hystérie-Pithiatisme et Troubles nerveux d'ordre réflexe en Neurologie de guerre." Par J. BABINSKI et J. FROMENT. (37 figures et 8 planches.) 1917. Pp. 267.
- "Les Psychonévroses de guerre." Par G. ROUSSY et JEAN LHERMITTE. (13 planches.) 1917. Pp. 187.
- "La Syphilis et l'Armée." Par G. THIBERGEE. 1917. Pp. 196.

(Surgical Series.)

- "Traitement des Fractures." Par R. LERICHE. 2 volumes (253 figures). 1916. Pp. 189 and 272.
- "Les Séquelles ostéo-articulaires des Plaies de guerre." Par AUG. BROCA. (112 figures.) 1916. Pp. 177.
- "La Prothèse des Amputés en Chirurgie de guerre." Par AUG. BROCA et DUCROQUET. (208 figures.) 1917. Pp. 144.
- "Blessures du Crâne et du Cerveau: Formes cliniques et Traitement médico-chirurgical." Par CH. CHATELIN et T. DE MARTEL. Préface du Professeur PIERRE MARIE. (98 figures et 2 planches.) 1917. Pp. viii + 279.
- "Les Fractures de la Mâchoire inférieure." Par LÉON IMBERT et PIERRE REAL. Préface de M. le Médecin Inspecteur-Général CH. FÉVRIER. (97 figures et 5 planches.) 1917. Pp. viii + 154.
- "Localisation et Extraction des Projectiles." Par L. OMBREDANNE et R. LEDOUX-LEBARD. (225 figures et 8 planches.) 1917. Pp. iv + 349.
- "Les Blessures des Vaisseaux." Par L. SENCERT. (68 figures et 2 planches.) 1917. Pp. 226.
- "Les Fractures de l'Orbite par Projectiles de guerre." Par FÉLIX LAGRANGE. (77 figures et 6 planches.) 1917. Pp. 222.

The "Collection Horizon" is a valuable series of handy little volumes containing in concise but remarkably readable form the various acquisitions to the medicine and surgery of war which have hitherto been disseminated in periodical literature. The six books whose titles appear above represent the principal medical works hitherto published in this series, and are all written by well-known specialists. Attention has already been drawn in this Supplement (1917, pp. 18 and 20) to the monographs on the "Abnormal Forms of Tetanus," by Courtois-Suffit and Giroux, and on "Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fevers," by Vincent and Muratet.

The last two writers have also contributed a work on "Dysentery, Cholera and Typhus." Each of the three sections of this book is divided into two parts. The first, which is clinical, deals with the symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment, while the second is devoted to the epidemiology and prophylaxis of each of these three diseases. Of special interest are the statistics dealing with the carrier problem in relation to dysentery and cholera. The writers lay special stress on the epidemiological importance of mild or abortive cases of these two diseases.

The work on "Hysteria and Nervous Disorders of a Reflex Character," by Babinski and Froment, is divided into two parts. In the first the old conception of hysteria especially as it was built up by Charcot is set forth, and is followed by a description of the modern

conception of hysteria due to Babinski, who has suggested the substitution of the term "pithiatism"—i.e., a state curable by persuasion, for the old term "hysteria." Neurological observations made during two years of war have served to confirm this modern conception of hysteria. A full account is given of the physical signs which form the criteria in the differentiation of organic from functional nervous disease. The second part deals with nervous disorders of a reflex character consisting of contractures or paralysis following traumatism, which are frequently met with in the neurology of war. A section on treatment contains much valuable information for medical officers in charge of neurological cases.

An instructive companion volume to the above is to be found in the monograph by G. Roussy and J. Lhermitte, which embodies a description of the psycho-neuroses met with in war, starting with elementary motor disorders, and concluding with the most complex, represented by pure psychoses.

Perhaps the most important work in the series, and one which will appeal to the greatest number of readers, is that by Dr. G. Thibierge on "Syphilis in the Army." The volume is intended as a *vade-mecum* of syphiligraphy for medical officers in the Army. In the first chapter, which is entitled "Frequency of Syphilis in the Army," the writer states that the present war surpasses all previous wars in the frequency of venereal disease and of syphilis in particular. The second chapter, which deals with the origin of syphilitic contagion in the Army, contains interesting statistics relating to the infections due to official or clandestine prostitution both in the zone of the Armies and in the interior. In the third chapter, which is entitled "Syphilis as a National Danger," the writer deals first with the increase of syphilis since the outbreak of the war in the civil population, in which respectable married women, and lads aged from 16 to 18, form a high proportion of those attacked. The social consequences of syphilis among soldiers are then described. The following chapters contain an account of the symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment (curative and prophylactic) of syphilis. The book concludes by insisting on the importance of legislative measures being taken to control the propagation of syphilis by the regular supervision of prostitution, as has been done in regard to small-pox and typhoid fever by making vaccination and inoculation compulsory.

M. R. Leriche devotes one volume to fractures by gunshot involving joints, and the other volume to the various comminuted fractures of the shafts of the long bones. In Chapter II of the latter volume the author advocates the "Désinfection opératoire des fractures ouvertes," the "Stérilisation opératoire primitive des fractures dans les premières heures: l'esquelléctomie d'exploration et de prophylaxie." As soon as possible and quite apart from any signs of infection, the surgeon, not limiting himself to establishing drainage or removing foreign bodies which are obvious, should proceed under general anaesthesia, and with the assistance of radiology, to expose the comminuted fracture by a free incision, cut away bruised soft parts, and remove all detached fragments, especially those projecting out amongst the muscles, also the partly connected fragments when interposed between the fractured ends. The wound is then lightly plugged. The author appears to rely wholly on the above for disinfection, and does not mention the use of antiseptics. If infection is already established he relies on aseptic gauze soaked in salt solution, fresh air, and sunlight.

M. A. Broca, in his description of the sequelae following upon gunshot injuries of bones and joints, includes the subjects of mal-union with shortening and angular deformity, false joints, sinuses owing to chronic osteomyelitis following comminuted fractures, and the central necrosis in stumps. In the case of joints he notes the varieties of ankylosis, stiffness, and deviations. In later stages osteotomy may be useful in rectifying the axis of the limb so that the muscles can regain action in their right line. A final chapter is devoted to medico-legal considerations.

In another volume M. Broca, along with M. Ducroquet, describes the varieties of artificial limbs employed to replace a lost lower limb. As for the upper extremity illustrations are given of various ingenious suggestions in cases where the hand has been lost. In addition to the familiar hook and dinner fork it is proposed that various tools may be screwed in to the end of the artificial limb, especially to enable objects to be held fixed.

In the first part of the volume relating to gunshot injuries of the skull and brain, M. Chatelin describes the examination of the patients and the complications which may

follow. In the second part M. Martel gives drawings and descriptions of wide craniectomy and the extended search for foreign bodies in the brain, gaps left in the skull being later filled in by pieces of the patient's rib. The reader may miss a discussion as to the indications for extending operative measures beyond those sanctioned by long experience.

MM. L. Imbert and P. Real consider the treatment of gunshot injuries of the mandible as established by palpation and X-ray examination. They describe the various forms of dental splints and the surgical treatment of mal-union by the manipulation of mobile fragments. They do not give encouragement to the use of bone-grafts in cases of mal-union. In the last chapter they discuss the military incapacity arising from loss of teeth, fracture of the mandible and stiffness of the jaw.

MM. L. Ombrédanne and R. Ledoux-Lebard, in a volume of 349 pages, supply an extraordinary detailed description of radiology, the search for and the localization of projectiles, as well as the questions connected with the extraction of projectiles. The radiologist and the surgeon working together extract a bullet as follows: The radiologist views the foreign body keeping his head and the screen fixed, whilst the surgeon, using a long curved needle on a long handle, inserts the point into the wound or applies it to the skin. Then, under the guidance of the radiologist, the surgeon moves the point of the needle until it is in line with the shadow of the projectile. Continuing under the same guidance, the surgeon pushes on the needle-point down the line of the shadow, until it comes in contact with the foreign body.

The volume on the wounds of the blood-vessels by M. L. Sencert contains a valuable bibliography of the French and English publications on this subject since the commencement of the War.

Under "Fractures of the Orbit" M. F. Lagrange treats of the various injuries to the globe of the eye consistent with the preservation of some degree of vision, sympathetic ophthalmia, traumatic cataract, and detachment of the retina, also the repair of the eyelids and a very brief notice of the involvement of the frontal and maxillary sinuses.

AN INDEX OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MAIN SYMPTOMS. By Various Writers. Edited by HERBERT FRENCH, M.A., M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P.Lond. Second edition. With 37 coloured plates and 306 illustrations in the text; pp. xx + 912. Price 42s. net. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1917.

The guiding principle of this book is to suppose that a particular symptom attracts special notice in a given case and that the diagnosis has to be established by differentiating between the various diseases to which the symptom may be due. Leading symptoms and signs are discussed in alphabetical order, whilst a very full general index facilitates cross reference. The first edition of the book met with a large measure of appreciation and in this, the second, edition all the old articles have been revised and a number of new ones added. The illustrations, especially the coloured plates, have been nearly doubled in number, and the appearance of the book has been improved by the adoption of a larger size of type.

LA PRATIQUE CHIRURGICALE DANS LA ZONE DE L'AVANT. Leçons professées sous la direction du Médecin-inspecteur-général MIGNON, avec la collaboration de MM. HENRY BILLET et HENRI MARTIN. With numerous illustrations; pp. 206. Price 10 frs. Paris: J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1917.

This contains a course of instruction, given under the orders of the Directeur-général du Service de Santé, to general practitioners who have been called to serve under the medical officers of the Army with ambulances and at casualty stations behind the fighting line. In the introduction the Inspecteur-général refers to the necessity for immediate surgical treatment, the enlargement and paring of the margins of the wound, the exploration of the wound for foreign bodies and detached fragments of bone, the cleaning and drainage of the wound through a counter-opening, the immobilization of the injured part. The first *leçon* is a general sketch of ambulance work illustrated by photographs. The second *leçon* alludes in a general way to the different wounds of soft parts by rifle bullets from a distance (excluding ricochets), and gunshot injuries at close quarters, and by artillery. The third *leçon* contains numerous photographs of dried bones taken from amputated limbs,

to show the extensive comminution and splitting of the bones. In the fourth *leçon* primary amputation is regarded the exception, but a short paragraph refers to gangrene following the cutting off of the main arteries, and to gas gangrene. The fifth *leçon* contains illustrations from dried specimens of extensive damage done to joints which had required amputation. The sixth *leçon* refers to head injuries and in a general way, advocates immediate interference and trephining. The illustrations are taken from dried skulls, in which extensive injuries had proved fatal.

CHRONIC GENERAL PERIODONTITIS: "PERIODONTAL DISEASE" (PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS).

By J. F. COLYER, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. With illustrations; pp. vi + 109. Price 9s. 6d. net. London: Claudius Ash, Sons and Co., Ltd., 1916.

This is a complete exposition of the subject, and deals fully with the anatomy of the disease as met with in man, the horse, dogs and cats, and wild animals in captivity. The author argues from the normal to the pathological. He states "that investigations into the bacteriology of the disease do not afford any evidence of its being due to a specific organism." The effect of modern diet and the functional activity of the teeth are shown to be the chief factors in the production of the disease, modified by the resistance of the tissues of the body. A chapter on "Periodontal Disease as the Active Agent in the Production of Pathological Lesions," refers to "certain diseases which seem to be directly traceable to mouth infection," and cases are quoted in support of this view. Attention is called to the anomaly of oral infection being often ignored by medical men who recognize the danger of small areas of sepsis in other parts of the body. The author lays stress on the rôle mouth-breathing plays and the influence of the degree of resistance offered by the tissues in the progress or severity of the disease. Complete recovery is recorded of cases in which early removal of the teeth was carried out and arguments favourable to such treatment are given. Vaccine therapy may afford relief but not a "cure." The Bier method is referred to. Electro-therapeutic treatment is fully described, and is advocated in suitable cases.

WAR-SHOCK: THE PSYCHO-NEUROSES IN WAR; PSYCHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. By M. D.

EDER, B.Sc.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. Pp. vii + 154. Price 5s. net. London: William Heinemann, 1917.

The writer, who was recently in charge of the psycho-neurological department at Malta, has chosen as material for his work the first hundred consecutive cases which came under his care. He defines "war-shock" as hysteria occurring in a person free from hereditary or personal psycho-neurotic antecedents, but with a mind more than usually responsive to psychical stimulus. He follows Freud in dividing hysteria into the two groups of conversion-hysteria and anxiety-hysteria. He regards hypnotic suggestion as the treatment *par excellence* for the condition, and is of opinion that cases cured by this method can return to the Front in three to six months. An appendix contains a summary of the cases.

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SUPPLEMENT

(Vol. X, No. 9, JULY, 1917).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

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A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISORDERS OF THE SEXUAL FUNCTION IN THE MALE AND FEMALE. By MAX HÜHNER, M.D. Pp. xv + 318. Price 12s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co.; London: Stanley Phillips, 23, Creighton Road, Queen's Park, N.W., 1916.

Although the treatment of sexual neuroses belongs rather to the genito-urinary specialist than to the neurologist, most of the cases seeking relief come in the first place to a neurological clinic. Dr. Hühner, although engaged in genito-urinary work for over twenty years did not gain his knowledge of sexual neuroses until after he had worked for several years in a neurological clinic, where he employed the urethroscope whenever necessary and made frequent examinations of the prostate and seminal vesicles in the sexual neurasthenic. One of the objects of the present work, as stated in the preface, is to bridge over the gap between the neurological and genito-urinary specialist. The subjects dealt with are masturbation, impotence, pollutions, priapism, clitorism, clitoris crises, satyriasis, nymphomania, frigidity, vaginismus, dyspareunia, absence of orgasm in the female during coitus, enuresis, withdrawal, continence, and some unusual forms of sexual neuroses. The writer has sought to make the work as practical as possible and to interest the general practitioner as well as the psychiatrist and neurologist.

COMMON DISEASES OF THE MALE URETHRA: BEING A COURSE OF LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL. By FRANK KIDD, M.B., B.C. Cantab., F.R.C.S. Eng. With an Additional Lecture on the Clinical Pathology of Urethritis, by Dr. PHILIP PANTON. Illustrated; pp. xii + 132. Price 5s. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1917.

This is offered as a practical guide to the medical man in the management of urethritis. In the first chapter the writer discusses the ætiology of urethritis, showing that though in most cases it is caused by the gonococcus it may be due to other organisms and be contracted otherwise than by sexual intercourse. The surgical anatomy of the urethra is described and the important difference between anterior and posterior urethritis is accentuated. Subsequent lectures deal with diagnosis and methods of examination and treatment; a special lecture being devoted to the urethroscope. Three appendices are subjoined, the first of which contains a brief history of cases illustrating special points mentioned in the lectures, the second is a reprint of the writer's evidence tendered to the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, and the third is a description of how to fit up a room for the examination of urethral cases.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS. By GEORGE LINDSAY JOHNSON, M.A., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S. Third (revised) edition. With 14 full-page plates (five in colour) and numerous illustrations in the text; pp. xiv + 302. Price 4s. 6d. net. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1916.

Dr. Lindsay Johnson has long been known as an expert photographer. That hobby has been pursued with such diligence, amid his professional demands as an ophthalmic surgeon, that this work on "Photography in Colours" has now reached a third edition, thus establishing its popularity as a text-book on the subject. From his point of view, as he tells us, "the striking analogy which exists between the physiological perception of colours and the phenomena associated with colour photography has convinced me that both the ophthalmic surgeon and the physiologist who have taken up the study of colour blindness and colour vision, will find that the serious study of this fascinating science will illuminate many obscure phenomena connected with the physiology of vision and colour blindness, and will well repay them for the time spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of at least one of the leading processes described in this treatise." In this new edition careful revision has been carried out, and new matter added, which has led to an increase in the number of the pages. A chapter has been included on "Art in Colour Photography," as well as on "Photomicrography in Colour." A full description is appended of the Raydex process, and of Gaumont's new method of cinematography in colours, also of Carrara's method of reproducing autochromes on paper, by all of which additions the book has been brought up to date.

VENESECTON: A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF VENESECTON IN DISEASE. For Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By WALTON FOREST DUTTON, M.D. Illustrated with several text engravings and three full-page plates, one in colours; pp. viii + 220. Price 10s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co.; London: Stanley Phillips, 23, Creighton Road, Queen's Park, N.W., 1916.

The plea of this book is that the neglect of scientific venesection, as a therapeutic agent, has been recognized by some of the foremost medical men of our time, and that physicians and students have long felt the need of a work of the kind. In furtherance of his aim, of providing a treatise to fill this gap, the author illustrates his own experience. "In the hour," he writes, "when all other therapeutic agencies have failed, I have resorted to the lancet to see the livid hue, which mapped the way to an early death, give way to the rosy glow and bright light of health." Again, to prove his case, the views and experience of many authorities are quoted, some of these verbatim, showing the value of blood-letting as a therapeutic agent in these days. One of these authorities is given as "Haviland and Hall," a curious jumble of a well-known name. The chapter on the history of blood-letting is of conspicuous interest, contributed by Mr. F. H. Gerrison. Other sections of the book comprise the indications for venesection, the technique of venesection, while the bulk of the volume consists of the description of the various diseases in which blood-letting has been found therapeutically useful. An index is added, as well as a bibliography.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS: A QUARTERLY OF ILLUSTRATED CLINICAL LECTURES AND ESPECIALLY PREPARED ORIGINAL ARTICLES . . . BY LEADING MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Edited by H. R. M. LANDIS, M.D., Philadelphia. With the collaboration of CHARLES H. MAYO, M.D., Rochester, U.S.A., and others. Vol. IV, 26th series, 1916. Illustrated; pp. xi + 307. Price: Only sold in complete sets of four vols., 35s. net per annum. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

We notice in this volume only one contribution by an English writer, that by Dr. J. W. Ballantyne on "Infant Welfare." Other articles to which attention may be drawn are "A Clinical Consideration of Migraine," by Dr. J. A. Lichty, "Duodenal Ulcer in Infancy," by Dr. Helmholtz, "The Psychology of the Criminal Under Sentence of Death," by Dr. P. E. Bowers, "Granular Ulceration of the Genitalia," by Dr. H. Tucker, "The Crypts of Morgagni and their Surgical Significance," by Dr. C. F. Martin, and "The Treatment of Wounds and

Aneurysms of the Axillary Artery," by Dr. M. G. Vairaud (France). In an article upon convergent squint we are treated to a classification of the poor by the author, Dr. Linn Emerson, of New York. "While we have," he writes, "the poor always with us, there are three kinds of poor: the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devils, and it is only the children of the first kind that we can hope to cure of squint by methods other than operative."

X-RAYS. By G. W. C. KAYE, M.A., D.Sc., Captain R.E. (T.). Second edition. Illustrated; pp. xxi + 285. Price 9s. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1917.

This book is intended for the student of physics, the man of general scientific interests, and particularly for members of the medical profession. It does not profess to be a treatise or handbook of X-rays, but as stated in the preface to the first edition (1914), "aims merely at giving an account of such of the present-day methods and apparatus as appear valuable or novel, and which, in many cases, can only be found scattered throughout many journals, . . . It is concerned to some extent with the development of theory as well as experiment, and it attempts to convey a notion of the historical trend of events from Professor Röntgen's world famous discovery in 1895 down to the middle of the year 1913." In this, the second edition, the author has thoroughly revised the book, and has incorporated original work of note published up to the middle of the summer, 1916. Beginning with a discussion of the phenomena of a discharge tube, cathode rays and positive rays, the author then deals with the discovery of X-rays, and gives a brief account of their production, and of the evolution of the X-ray tube or bulb from the earliest types down to the Coolidge and Snook hydrogen tubes. All radiologists will agree with his remark that the bulb has scarcely kept pace with the very extensive improvements that have been made in the rest of the X-ray equipment. Chapters are devoted to high-potential generators, the "hardness" and blackening of an X-ray bulb, the measurement of X-rays, scattered, characteristic and secondary corpuscular rays, and to some further properties of the X-ray. In Chapters 11 and 12 brief descriptions are given of radiography, radiotherapy, and X-ray equipment and technique. The two last chapters discuss the diffraction of X-rays by crystals, and the nature of X-rays, their identity with ultra-violet light rays, and the theories of Stokes, J. J. Thomson, and Planck. The book contains a number of useful tables. It is well illustrated, and is provided with a copious index.

THE CAUSATION OF SEX IN MAN: A NEW THEORY OF SEX BASED ON CLINICAL MATERIALS; TOGETHER WITH CHAPTERS ON FORECASTING OR PREDICTING THE SEX OF THE UNBORN CHILD, AND ON THE DETERMINATION OR PRODUCTION OF EITHER SEX AT WILL. By E. RUMLEY DAWSON, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng. With 22 illustrations; pp. x + 226. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1917.

In this, the second edition of the work, the author has considerably revised the previous one, while important new material, and proofs of the correctness of his sex theory, have been added. Three points are especially worthy of notice. The author has been engaged for the last twenty years in the study of the subject; and the first edition was the first publication in the shape of a treatise which has appeared on the sex problem in the English language; his conclusion—that determination of sex is dependent on the ovary of the woman—originated with him. Starting from the basis of unilateral ovulation, that the ovaries do not work synchronously, but alternately, the theory is advanced that the determination of sex depends upon the ovary, right or left, which discharges the ovum that is impregnated by the spermatozoon; the right ovary determining the male, and the left the female sex. To support his view, he advances evidence from cases of uterine pregnancy, extra-uterine pregnancy, post-operative pregnancy, after removal and resection of an ovary, and pregnancy occurring in abnormal uteri. The influence of the male parent in sex production is considered in a separate chapter, and a large number of instances are given of second marriages in which only male or female offspring were born to the same husband with different wives. Various operative cases are quoted in which from a variety of causes opportunities occurred of

examining the ovaries during pregnancy where the sex, male or female, corresponded to the right or left ovary. Again, in pregnant women who had undergone ovariectomy, and in whom the sex corresponded to the retained ovary. In dealing with objections which are advanced to disprove the theory, such as the removal of one ovary and the subsequent birth of a child whose sex corresponds to that of the absent ovary which is met by the argument that frequently portions of an ovary have been left after operation, or there is an accessory ovary; for even after both ovaries are thought to have been removed, a woman has conceived. It is of course well known that resection of the ovary does not prevent conception. In cases of pregnancy in a double uterus, if an exception occurs with regard to the relation of sex to ovary, the author contends that it is due to migration of the ovum, and the absence of the corpus luteum in the ovary of the side in which development occurs, goes to prove this. The value of the corpus luteum as an evidence of pregnancy, the migration or transmigration of the ovary, is fully discussed. Space is devoted to the consideration of the preponderance of male births, and the proportion of the sexes in families; the occurrence of twins, and the relative size of the two ovaries, as this affects plural births, as also the influence of decubitus as it affects sex determination. The point whether an ovary with diseased ova affects the mental and physical health of the offspring, is considered. Instances are given in which the male or the female children were respectively affected. Insanity, deafness and dumbness, blindness, convulsions, left-handedness, premature death, monstrosities, deformities, are shown to have followed. That the one ovary may contain both healthy and diseased ova has to be remembered. The subject of hermaphroditism is briefly noticed. The alternate action of the ovaries is fully entered into in a separate chapter, and the author claims to have had 97 per cent. of successes in predicting the sex of the coming child. The conditions and data on which a correct conclusion can be arrived at are specified, and the sources of error defined, while details of cases are given. The final chapters deal with the pre- and post-menstrual theory of sex determination, as also that of its determination at will.

APPLIED ANATOMY: THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HUMAN BODY CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO ITS FUNCTIONS, DISEASES AND INJURIES. By GWILYM G. DAVIS, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., LL.D. Fourth edition. With 63 illustrations; pp. x + 630. Price 24s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1916.

The fourth edition appears three years after the first. "The text and illustrations have been carefully revised with many corrections and additions, the cuts and illustrations have been made more accurate, ten have been entirely replaced and two new ones added." The foregoing quotation from the author's short preface to the present edition may be supplemented by another from that to the first edition: "The book is not intended to be a systematic treatise on anatomy, such anatomical facts as cannot be shown to be useful in practice are not mentioned." It would not appear to any practitioner who has studied this book that any great exaggeration would be involved in stating the converse of this latter proposition, and more could not well be said to indicate the claim of this book on the attention of the medical profession.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: ITS DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT. By W. M. CROFTON, M.D. With 21 illustrations; pp. vi + 122. Price 6s. net. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1917.

The first chapter of this little book gives a short and clear account of the bacteriology of pulmonary tuberculosis. From this point onwards the author briefly outlines the salient facts of the anatomy, histology, and physiology of the normal lungs, which facts are essential for correct diagnosis of pathological conditions. The two chief sources of infection are stated to be through the milk of infected cattle and through the sputum of infected human beings, the bacilli reaching the lungs by inspiration, through the lymphatics, or by way of the bloodstream. Stress is rightly laid on early diagnosis "before physical signs are recognizable. There is no such thing as a patient being 'threatened' with consumption. He has either got tuberculosis of the lungs or he has not." X-rays are of immense value in diagnosis

where there are no definite physical signs and symptoms, as well as in affording useful information as to extent of disease. Prophylaxis, treatment in general and of special conditions, with an appendix dealing with the manufacture of vaccines, constitute the remaining subjects dealt with in this manual.

TREATMENT OF JOINT AND MUSCLE INJURIES. By W. ROWLEY BRISTOW, M.B., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S., Captain R.A.M.C.(T.) With 38 illustrations; pp. xii + 148. Price 6s. net. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1917.

"The main object of this small book is to bring to the notice of the profession a method of dealing with sprains and simple injuries of joints and muscle wasting, and to indicate the type of case for which it is suitable as a method of treatment. . . . It is not just 'contractions,' but rhythmical and graduated contractions of definite muscles and muscle-groups which are the very essence of the method, and which alone can be relied on to give the desired results." So states the author in his preface, adding that his book contains also a long chapter on pre-operative and post-operative peripheral nerve-injuries. The battery devised and used by Dr. Bristow consists of a specially wound coil, actuated by dry cells or by accumulators. The primary and secondary windings are both of thick wire. The secondary, which is the current used, can be tapped from one, two, or three layers, according to the strength required. Any degree of contraction can be obtained. Chapters II to VIII inclusive respectively deal with technique of the treatment, acute sprains, chronic sprains, peripheral nerve injuries, fractures, some fractures and dislocations, massage and exercises. The illustrations are all clear and informing. The following may be taken as an example of the author's plan of treatment applied to a case of fracture: The case was treated by graduated contraction, commenced forty-eight hours after the accident, which caused a T-shaped fracture of the lower end of the radius. "The wrist was moved gently by the contractions produced by stimulation of his own muscles. The functional result was excellent. . . . Painless movements are all that are necessary. . . . Any forcible manipulation is contra-indicated."

NOTES ON MILITARY ORTHOPÆDICS. By Colonel ROBERT JONES, C.B., Inspector of Military Orthopedics, A.M.S. With an Introductory Note by Surgeon-General Sir ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B., Director-General A.M.S. Illustrated; pp. xiv + 132. Price 2s. 6d. net. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1917.

In the preface the author, now Colonel Sir Robert Jones, C.B., C.M.G., emphasizes the value of suitable occupation as a remedial agent: "The shock of injury, frequently in itself severe, followed in succession by a long period of suppuration, and then by a wearisome convalescence, during which he receives treatment by massage or electricity or by monotonous movement with mechanical apparatus of the Zander type, too often leaves him discontented with hospital life, its monotonous round of routine, and its long periods of idleness. In the Orthopedic Centre he finds his fellow-patients busily engaged in employments in which they are doing something, and it is not many days before he asks for a job." Chapter I deals with the position of election for ankylosis of joints: the author recommends for the shoulder, abduction to about 50 degrees; for the elbow, 70 degrees of flexion, with the radius fixed midway between pronation and supination; for the wrist, dorsiflexion; for the hip, slight abduction and slight rotation out; for the ankle, the rectangular position with slight inversion of the foot; and for a flail joint ankylosis in a proper position. Chapter II deals with suture of nerves and alternative methods of treatment by transplantation of tendon. The many kinds and degrees of nerve-injury in military cases are indicated, also the general principles that adhesions and malpositions of muscles and joints are to be overcome and paralysed muscles to be relaxed during the period of treatment. This applies equally to cases of poliomyelitis. The danger of mistaking an inactive and anæmic for a paralysed muscle is pointed out. "The clinical test of the recoverability of a muscle therefore depends on an experiment. Let it be kept for a long period—for at least six months—in a position of relaxation." The modes of tendon-

transplantation to be used where recovery of an injured nerve cannot be obtained are described and fully illustrated. Injury to the sciatic nerve is thus referred to: "The idea of rushing to amputation of a limb merely because the sciatic nerve is destroyed and therefore theoretically the nutrition of the foot must go wrong is too horrible to be contemplated." Chapter III deals with the soldier's foot and the treatment of common deformities of the foot. This chapter is as important as any in the book, and includes the established principles of dealing with deformities of the foot, together with some original features. The author observes: "The Army boot is not perfect, but it is better than it was some years ago." Chapter IV is on "Malunited and Ununited Fractures"; Chapter V, "Transplantation of Bone and some Uses of the Bone-graft"; Chapter VI, "Disabilities of the Knee-joint"; and Chapter VII, "Fractures, War-conditions." These last four chapters deal with matters of daily importance both in civil and military surgery, and are lucid and clearly illustrated. Like the rest of the book they seem to tell plainly that the best preparation for war is well-informed efficiency in peace.

SURGICAL THERAPEUTICS AND OPERATIVE TECHNIQUE. By E. DOYEN. English edition prepared by the author in collaboration with H. SPENCER-BROWNE, M.B. Cantab., &c. (To be complete in three volumes.) Volume I, with 1,034 original illustrations; pp. ix + 746. Price 25s. net. London: Ballière, Tindall and Cox, 1917.

This English edition of Doyen's work on operative surgery is not, the translator tells us, a reproduction of the existing French edition, for, previously to the author's death, the latter was revised for the purposes of this translation: part of the introductory pages were recast, the chapters on the surgery of the blood-vessels and nerves and the transfusion of blood were rewritten, and the latest developments in war surgery and surgical treatment generally were added. The present volume—the first of three—comprises three introductory chapters, followed by the division of the book into two parts: (1) General Surgical Technique; and (2) Regional Surgery, embracing operations upon the head. A feature in the book is the mechanical ingenuity displayed by Doyen in the design of new instruments. Many pages of illustration of these are given, as well as of new appliances which he introduced. His work on cancer is also fully dealt with, and his method of destroying cancer cells by electro-coagulation occupies a large section, in which he claims that this method should be substituted in every variety of cancer in which the employment of X-rays and radium is indicated. There is probably much in this work which will appeal to English surgeons, allowance being made for the author's enthusiasm in his own methods. There is no index to this volume.

A REGIMENTAL SURGEON IN WAR AND PRISON. By Captain ROBERT V. DOLBEY, M.B., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., R.A.M.C. Pp. ix + 248. Price 5s. net. London: John Murray, 1917.

This narrative is a description and a running commentary upon the author's experience as a medical officer at the Front, in the early days of the War, and subsequently as a prisoner in Germany. The transparent honesty of the writer, the absence of all attempts to do more than give an uncoloured statement of all that he did and saw, his reasoned commentaries upon the facts he discloses, combine to render his book a noteworthy contribution to the literature of the War. In the picture the reader is taken across the Channel with the First Expeditionary Force to the Front, is presented with the fateful, though glorious details of the retreat from Mons, is cheered with "the miracle of the Marne," and learns the difficulties and hardships of the first battle of Ypres. It was in this action that the author was taken prisoner, and thereafter his book deals with his history in the prison camps of Crefeld, Muiden, Sennelager-bei-Paderborn. Those were the days when the epileptic megalomania of the Ruler of Germany insisted upon cruelty as the inspired policy of the treatment of war prisoners, especially British, and the horrors of that policy the author portrays. Many passages in the volume invite quotation. But the book must be read to learn the lessons it teaches, the convictions it creates from warfare with a nation which despises humanity's laws and casts aside with disdain the demands of civilization.

THE PNEUMOTHORAX TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. By CLIVE RIVIERE, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P. Illustrated; pp. xv + 186. Price 6s. net. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1917.

In this convenient text-book the author has summarized the results of his own and others' experience in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by collapse and compression of the diseased lung. The problems of pneumothorax treatment are many and complex, and at present to some of them no final answer can be given, but recent views on the subject are outlined and some indication of their trend is given. The benefit to be derived from this method of treatment is stated to depend upon (a) the local mechanical effects produced, and (b) the removal of toxæmia. The requisite apparatus and technique of the initial operation and refills are detailed, the most suitable cases for treatment being those of severe one-sided disease with the other lung clear or nearly clear to clinical examination. The chief accidents of pneumothorax treatment are given as pleural shock, gas embolism, and perforation of the lung. "The striking success in comparatively advanced cases impresses itself very forcibly on all those who practise this treatment."

THE CANCER PROBLEM: A STATISTICAL STUDY. By C. E. GREEN, F.R.S.E. New Edition. With map and 30 illustrations; pp. ix + 140. Price 2s. net. Edinburgh: W. Green and Son, Ltd., 1917.

On the title page this book is described as a new edition, but, in the absence of a preface, there is nothing to guide us in respect of the features in which it differs from the preceding issue. Whether, that is to say, the work has been subjected to revision, whether additions have been incorporated, or by what means it has been brought up-to-date. Although the author is not a medical man he shows a free acquaintance with the medical aspects of his subject, while the labour which must have been expended upon the statistical facts he has been able to gather, are proof of the enthusiasm with which he has undertaken his task. The statistical rays of light bearing upon the cancer problem he claims are derived from three sources: (1) That cancer is much more prevalent in some districts than in others; (2) that it is very common in some trades and very uncommon in others; (3) that these figures are practically constant from year to year. These various points are fully developed in the book, in the course of which much interesting information is brought forward in support of the author's views. The chapter upon "the occupational incidence of cancer" deals largely with the question of the influence of sulphur compounds in relation to the disease. Ammonium sulphate is freely present in soot—hence chimney-sweep's cancer; sulphuric acid is used largely in paraffin refinement—hence paraffin cancer; sulphur salts are employed to a considerable extent in brewing—hence the high mortality rate from cancer among brewers; and the same applies to india-rubber workers, lead workers, &c. The evidence which the author adduces upon the presumed cancer factor of sulphur is worthy of careful attention. The whole volume is full of suggestiveness, and is obviously the outcome of much patient research.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE: A MANUAL ON MENTAL DISEASES FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. By MAURICE CRAIG, M.A., M.D.Cantab., F.R.C.P.Lond. Third edition. With 27 plates, some in colour; pp. xii + 484. Price 15s. net. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1917.

The present edition of this manual on mental diseases for practitioners and students has been brought up to date and somewhat enlarged. A new chapter is devoted to the neuroses and psycho-neuroses occurring in men exposed to shell shock and the strain of war. Psycho-analytic treatment is more fully described than in the last edition. Throughout the volume the writer is constantly reminding the reader to regard mental disorders in the same light as he does physical disease, and the book is written from this standpoint.

CONGENITAL WORD-BLINDNESS. By JAMES HINSHELWOOD, M.A., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.Glas.
With 3 plates; pp. x + 112. Price 4s. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd.,
1917.

In the author's view the knowledge of the chief facts respecting acquired word-blindness is necessary to the interpretation and explanation of the various phenomena of congenital word-blindness. The first chapter, therefore, of this book deals with the former subject. The interest in this curious defect mainly belongs to the localization of the lesion which causes it. "The angular gyrus of the left side of the brain is now generally accepted as the area in which are deposited the visual memories of words and letters," and "word-blindness" results either from the destruction of the cortical centre itself or from its complete isolation by the destruction of its communicating fibres. Right homonymous hemiopia is a frequently associated symptom of the defect, and this symptom, the author affirms, should always be carefully looked for, as its presence renders the localization of the lesion more exact. Of the congenital form, the increasing literature of the subject would indicate that this defect is more common than was formerly supposed. From an educational standpoint its importance need scarcely be insisted upon. Nevertheless the author is able to affirm, from his long experience, that a hopeful prognosis is possible in such cases, for "children so affected, with proper treatment and great perseverance, can be taught to read." This book will be found very helpful in defining and elucidating the subject with which it deals.

THE CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS: TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISEASE. By LOUIS COBBETT, M.D., F.R.C.S. With 23 plates and 8 diagrams; pp. xvi + 707. Price 21s. net. Cambridge: The University Press, 1917.

Written mainly from the standpoint of the experimental pathologist, one of the principal objects of this work is to bring together the researches of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis and of the Local Government Board in this country, the Department of Health of the City of New York, and the Imperial Board of Health in Berlin. The opening chapters deal with vital statistics and the ætiology of the disease. These include sections on the annual mortality and decline of the disease, the doctrine of contagion, hereditary transmission, and phthisis in relation to dusty trades. Two chapters are also devoted to an examination of the portals of entry of the tubercle bacillus, from which, after examining a large mass of experimental evidence, the author concludes that "the old theory of the inspiratory origin of pulmonary tuberculosis has emerged greatly strengthened." The relations between animal and human tuberculosis occupies the largest portion of the book, and is treated in a detailed manner, from the earliest observations of Villemin in 1868 to the most recent publications of Eastwood and F. Griffith in 1916. The differentiation of the three main types of *Bacillus tuberculosis* is set forth at length, and several chapters are devoted to the stability of type of tubercle bacilli in the animal body. In examining this question of stability the author produces evidence to show that intermediate types are probably due to impure cultures. A separate chapter deals with the vexed question of the types of bacilli found in cases of lupus. The concluding sections of the book are concerned with the part played by bovine infection in human tuberculosis, and contain the recent work of Mitchell (1914) on the exceptionally high figures for bovine tuberculosis obtained in Edinburgh, and the latest results of A. S. Griffith (1916) with sputum. The book is well supplied with illustrations, and contains an extensive list of references at the end of each chapter and an index.

